United States Marine Corps
Joint Force Requirements Generator II
Training Manual

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Joint Force Requirements Generator II
(JFRG II)
Pocket Guide

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SYSTEM INSTALLATION

JFRG II Installation Process. Take the following steps to install JFRG II:

1. Close all other applications before installation. Insert the JFRG II CD into the appropriate disk drive. The JFRG II Setup window opens.

2. The window opens with general information concerning the install program. After reading the window contents, click the Next button.

3. The Choose Destination Location window displays on your screen with the default destination folder. When the destination has been selected or you accept the default, click the Next button.

4. The Select Components window opens. Select the components to be installed and identify the space required and available to install the components. After making your selections click the Next button.

5. The Start Copying files window opens informing you that there is enough information to begin installation. Click the Next button and two pop-up windows show the installation progress.

6. When the installation is completed a pop-up window asks if you want to view the read me file. Click the Yes button and scroll to view the information provided by the read me file. When you have completed your review of the read me file, exit the Notepad window.

7. The JFRG II Setup Complete window opens informing you that the setup is complete and instructing you to click the Finish button. Click the finish button.

8. The desktop is displayed with a new Program Group called JFRG II showing the installed system icons, system administrator icon, Readme, and uninstall. Uninstall is self-explanatory and will not be covered. At this point, you are ready to go to the System Administration Module to add yourself as a user.

9. Click on the Sysadmin icon on the Desktop or from the Programs menu.

10. At the promp, type sql as the password. The User ID should be DBA and the Database should be JFRG.

SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

Adding a User. The procedures for adding a User are as follows:

1. Select "User" from the File menu (or click on the "User" speedbutton).

2. Select "Insert" from the Edit menu (or click on the "Insert" speedbutton). The "Add New User" dialog box is displayed.

3. All fields in the "Add New User" dialog box must be filled in. Type in an ID in the User ID box. The ID can be 1-20 characters. User ID's must be unique and can not start with a number. Press the Tab key.

4. In the appropriate box, type the user's Last Name, First Name, and Middle Initial.

5. Select the rank of the user. The "Rank Abbreviation" box is highlighted blue to show active status. Pressing the first character or number of the appropriate rank will take you to the first available option that begins with your selection. Select the down arrow to display a drop down list box that displays all the available ranks in numerical and alphabetical order. Highlight the appropriate rank. Press the Tab key.

6. Type in the user's area code and work phone number in the Work Phone box. Press the Tab key.

7. Assign a security level. The Security Level box is highlighted blue to show active status. Pressing the first character of the requested security level scrolls you through the available options that begin with your selection. Select the down arrow to display a drop box list that displays in alphabetical order the available security levels. Highlight the appropriate user's security level and press Enter. Press the Tab key.

8. Assign the system administrator status. The System Administrator box is highlighted blue to show active status. This box enables you to specify whether a user is to be designated as a System Administrator.

Press "Y" to display "yes" in this box or press "N" to display "no" in this box. Press the Tab key.

9. Once the add new user dialog box has been completed, click on the "OK" button. The user will then be prompted do you want to change the default password. Select yes and the Change Default Password pop up windows will appear. You must use at least 8 alphanumeric characters. Enter the password twice. Click the "OK" button.

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LOGIN AND SYSTEM NAVIGATION

SYSTEM LOGIN. Procedures for accessing the System are as follows:

1. From the Program Manager select the Program option, then select JFRG II options and then select JFRG II, or select the JFRG II icon located on your desktop (you may have to double-click the left mouse button).

2. Enter your user name in the User ID Box then press [TAB] or use the mouse to select the Password box.

3. Enter your password in the Password box and press [TAB] to get to the Database box. The first time you enter the system, your password is welcome. You must change your password on first login (only valid if you did not change the default password when you created the User ID).

4. Select the appropriate database (JFRG) from the Database box and press [ENTER] or click on [OK] with the mouse. The JFRG II module will be accessed.

5. Upon entering the system you will get a blank Login window. After you have created plans in JFRG II, the login window will display the last plan accessed.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

New Plan. This command provides you with the means to create a new plan that has empty plan oriented tables (i.e., ULN, UTC, ROSTER, etc). You use this command to create plans for deployment, exercise, or day-to-day purposes.

1. Select the New Plan command from the File Menu or click on the New Plan icon. The New Plan window will display on the screen.

2. In the Name box provided, type in the name for the plan. The plan name can be up to 30 characters.

3. Select the JOPES ID box using the mouse or press the Tab key on the keyboard.

4. In the JOPES ID box provided, type in the JOPES ID for the plan.

5. Select the Classification box using the mouse or keyboard, and then select the required security classification.

6. Designate the plan type as being Real or Exercise, by selecting a radio button of the appropriate choice using the mouse or keyboard.

7. Select the Remarks box using the mouse or keyboard.

8. Type in notes to provide information pertaining to the plan in the Remarks box. The Remarks box can be up to 60 characters long.

9. Select the OK button to initiate the plan creation process using the mouse or keyboard.

Open Plan. This menu option allows you to open a plan in JFRG II. You can only access one plan at a time. If you are already in a plan and choose to open another plan, the current active plan will close immediately by prompting you to save changes to the plan. Once you have indicated your choice to save or not, the plan you have selected (highlighted) will open.

1. Select the Open Plan command from the File Menu or click on the Open Plan icon.  The Open Plan window displays on the screen.

2. Highlight the name of the plan to open and either double-click with the mouse or select OK.

Close Plan. This menu option allows you to close the active plan. When this option is selected, the active plan, to include its related tables, closes without exiting the system.

1. Select the Close Plan command from the File Menu or click on the Close Plan icon  (looks like a partially closed window screen).

2. If you have not saved your work before selecting the Close Plan command, you are prompted with “You have [#] deleted/modified rows. Do you want to save changes?” Select [Yes] or [No].

3. Choose the appropriate answer and select “Yes” to continue.

Copy Plan. This menu option allows you to duplicate the contents of a plan into a new plan. Use this command to replicate data in the copied plan where only minor changes are needed. The new plan’s setup and plan tables reflect those of the plan you copied.

1. Select the Copy Plan command from the File Menu. The Copy Plan window will be displayed on the screen.

2. Highlight the name of the plan to be copied, or type the name of the plan in the data entry point box provided at the top of the Copy Plan Window. Select OK or double click on the plan name.

3. A data entry box will appear in which you will type the name of the new plan to be created by the copy plan function.

4. A window will appear to verify your intent to copy the plan into the new one that you have named. When prompted with “OK to copy [highlighted plan] to [new

plan]?" Select OK to execute the copy or select Cancel to abort the copy function.

5. The Copy Plan window displays on the screen showing you the percentage of the duplication that is completed. Select the Cancel button to abort the process or wait for the process to complete.

6. When the process is complete, the Copy Plan window displays on your screen stating that [highlighted plan] has been copied to [new plan]. Select the OK button to continue. The new plan becomes the active plan.

Merge Plans. This option gives you the ability to combine the data of a selected plan into the active plan. If you have the same data in both plans, the active plan's data is not overwritten. However, it is recommended that you perform an export (save) of the active plan before you start the merge process. Once you have merged two plans into one you will be unable to execute the Undo command to unmerge the plans.

1. Ensure that you have opened the target plan in which the other plans are to be merged into. Select the Merge Plans command from the File Menu. The Merge Plan window displays on the screen.

2. Highlight the name of the plan to merge into the active plan. Select OK or double click on the plan name.

3. When prompted with "OK to merge [highlighted plan] with current plan?" Select OK to continue or select Cancel to abort.

4. If there are duplicate ULNs in the Target and Merging plan the system will display a window stating "THERE ARE DUPLICATE ULNS IN THE TARGET PLAN. DO YOU WANT TO RENUMBER?" If you choose "cancel" the system will start performing the merge.

    a. If you select OK, another window will open that gives you the option, for each ULN, to either renumber the ULN in the merging plan or to overwrite the data in the Target plan ULN with the data in the merging plan ULN for the same

number. Make your selections and select OK. You have the choice of selecting the "Overwrite All" button, to quickly select all of the ULNs.

b. If you select OK the merge process will begin. In this instance data in the merging plan ULNs that are duplicates of the ULNs in the Target plan will not overwrite Target plan ULN data.

5. The Merge Plan window displays on the screen showing you the percentage of the duplication that is completed. You can either select the Cancel button to void the process, or wait for the completion of the process.

6. When the process is complete, the Merge Plan window displays on your screen stating [highlighting plan] has been merged into the current plan. Select the OK button to continue.

Delete Plan. You should delete plans that may be obsolete or are no longer necessary. Once you delete a plan, you cannot execute the Undo command to "undelete" the plan. It is recommended that you perform an export (this will save the plan) of the selected plan before deleting.

1. Select the Delete Plan option from the File Menu. The Delete Plan window displays on the screen.

2. Highlight the name of the plan to delete and select OK or double click on the plan name.

3. When prompted with "OK to delete [highlighted plan] plan?" Select OK to continue or click Cancel to abort.

4. When the process is complete, the Delete Plan window will display on your screen stating the highlighted plan has been deleted. Select OK to continue.

Plan Setup. This command provides you with the means to modify a plan's Name, JOPES PID, Classification, Real or Exercise Type designation, and/or Remarks. Copied plans or merged plans are potential instances where you might need to utilize this command. You may modify any or all of the data elements presented. Remember that the Plan Name, JOPES PID, Classification, and Type are mandatory fields.

1. Select the Plan Setup option from the File Menu.

2. If required, type the new or modified name for the plan in the Name box.

3. If required, type the modified JOPES ID for the plan in the JOPES ID box.

4. Select a different Classification if required.

5. Click the appropriate radio button to designate the plan as Real or Exercise.

6. Select the Remarks box and modify the notes, if necessary, to provide information pertaining to the plan.

7. Select OK to execute. Just below the Remarks box, the date when this plan data was modified will be recorded.

Exit. This command provides the means to exit the system.

1. Select the exit option from the file menu or the exit icon. 

2. The exit window displays "OK to end your JFRG II session?" Click the OK button or click on the Cancel button to remain in the system.

3. If you have not saved the current plan prior to exiting the Save window displays "Do you want to save changes?" After your selection of either Yes or No, the program closes.

INTERFACES – JFRG II IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Import JOPES TPFDD Information Procedures:

1. Create a new plan in JFRG II.

2. Select the Import option from the Interfaces Menu.

3. Select the Plan Data Option from the Import cascading window.

4. When the Import dialogue box appears, look under the Import Type selection box and select JOPES as the import type.

5. In the Drive box select the source floppy drive from which to import the JOPES data file (e.g., A Drive, B Drive, etc.).

6. Any directories that are on the floppy in the drive you selected will appear in the Directories box. Select the source directory from which to import the JOPES data file.

7. Files in the directory you select will display in the File Name box. Select the file to import.

8. Select the OK button to begin the import process.

9. Upon completion of the import process, the JOPES import complete window displays. Select OK.

10. Verify you data is good and start working in the new plan you created. If you want to copy those ULNs to another plan it is best to open the other plan and verify the ULN structure.

Export JOPES TPFDD Information Procedures: The JOPES export creates two files one is a JOPES export the other is a ZIP file that contains the TPFDD and the JOPES transactions.

1. Select the Export command from the Interfaces Menu. The Export window is displayed.

2. Select the Plan Data Option from the Export cascading window.

3. When the Export dialogue box appears, look under the Export Type selection box and select JOPES as the export type.

4. In the Drive box select the floppy drive where you wish to export the JOPES data file (e.g., A Drive, B Drive, etc.).

5. Select the target directory to which to export the TPFDD data file. There may be no directory if you are exporting to A drive, for example, and did not create a directory. A directory is not required.

6. Type the file name of the JOPES export file you want to create (example: NEWPLAN) at the File Name data entry point. Hit OK.

7. When the Select Force Module window is displayed, select the FM(s) to export followed by OK.

8. Upon completion of export, the JOPES Export Complete Window displays. Select OK.

9. The JOPES export is created in the drive and directory that you specified with two files. One with {your Plan Id}_B3.JOP and one will contain the file name that you assign (up to 8 characters). The export process compresses the named file and adds a .ZIP extension to the file name (example: NEWPLAN.ZIP). The *_B3.JOP file is a GCCS TPFDD file ready to be imported into GCCS.

Importing JFRG II Data. Import JFRG II Plan Data Procedures:

1. You must have a plan active to execute the import; either create a new plan, or open an existing plan. The plan you are importing into the system does not affect the active plan. Select the Import command from the Interfaces Menu. Then select the Plan Data option on the cascading window.

2. In the Interface Type box, select JFRG II (*.PEX).

3. In the Drive box, select the drive where the file you are importing is located.

4. The directory (ies), if any, on the floppy disk in the drive will be shown in the Directories box. Select the directory where the file you are importing is located.

5. In the File Name box highlight the plan file to import.

6. Select the OK button to initiate the import process. If the plan you are importing already exists, or has the same name as an existing plan, you are prompted to rename the imported plan. The JFRG II Import percentage window displays on the screen. You are able to cancel the import process by selecting the Cancel button, however, if a portion of the plan has already been imported, the data imported up to the cancellation is contained in the plan.

7. Once the import is complete you are prompted with JFRG II import complete, select the OK button.

Exporting JFRG II Data. Export JFRG II Data Procedures:

1. Ensure the plan you need to export is opened/the active plan. Select the Export option from the Interfaces Menu. Then Select the Plan Data option displayed on the cascading window.

2. In the Interface Type box click on JFRG II (*.PEX).

3. In the Drive box select the floppy drive where you wish to export the JFRG Data file (e.g., A Drive, B Drive, etc.).

4. The directory (ies), if any, on the floppy disk in the drive will be shown in the Directories box. Select the directory where the file you are exporting will be located. It is not necessary to have any directory other than the root, e.g., a:\ or b:\.

5. In the File Name box type in the name of the file that you are exporting. Standard DOS format file name.

6. Select the OK button to initiate the exporting process. The JFRG II Export percentage window displays on the screen. You are able to cancel the

export process by selecting the Cancel button, however if a portion of the plan has already been exported, the file is created and you should delete the file.

7. Once the export is complete and you are prompted with JFRG II export is complete, select the OK button.

Importing TCAIMS II Data. Import TCAIMS II Plan Data Procedures:

1. You must have a plan active to execute the import; either create a new plan, or open an existing plan. The plan you are importing into the system does not affect the active plan. Select the Import command from the Interfaces Menu. Then select the Plan Data option on the cascading window.

2. In the Interface Type box, select TCAIMS II (*.PEX).

3. In the Drive box, select the drive where the file you are importing is located.

4. The directory (ies), if any, on the floppy disk in the drive will be shown in the Directories box. Select the directory where the file you are importing is located.

5. In the File Name box highlight the plan file to import.

6. Select the OK button to initiate the import process. If the plan you are importing already exists, or has the same name as an existing plan, you are prompted to rename the imported plan. The TCAIMS II Import percentage window displays on the screen. You are able to cancel the import process by selecting the Cancel button, however, if a portion of the plan has already been imported, the data imported up to the cancellation is contained in the plan.

7. Once the import is complete you are prompted with TCAIMS II import complete, select the OK button.

Exporting TCAIMS II Data. Export TCAIMS II Data Procedures:

1. Ensure the plan you need to export is opened/the active plan. Select the Export option from the Interfaces Menu. Then Select the Plan Data option displayed on the cascading window.

2. In the Interface Type box click on TCAIMS II (*.PEX).

3. In the Drive box select the floppy drive where you wish to export the JFRG Data file (e.g., A Drive, B Drive, etc.).

4. The directory (ies), if any, on the floppy disk in the drive will be shown in the Directories box. Select the directory where the file you are exporting will be located. It is not necessary to have any directory other than the root, e.g., a:\ or b:\.

5. In the File Name box type in the name of the file that you are exporting. Standard DOS format file name.

6. An info message will then appear. Hit OK.

7. Select the OK button to initiate the exporting process. The TCAIMS II Export percentage window displays on the screen. You are able to cancel the export process by selecting the Cancel button, however if a portion of the plan has already been exported, the file is created and you should delete the file.

8. Once the export is complete and you are prompted with TCAIMS II export is complete, select the OK button.

Importing TUCHA Data. Importing TUCHA Data Procedures:

1. You must have a plan active to execute the import; either create a new plan, or open an existing plan. The plan you are importing into the system does not affect the active plan. Select the Import command from the Interfaces Menu. Then select TUCHA Data option on the cascading window.

2. In the Interface Type box, select the Service TUCHA data that you want to import.

3. In the Drive box select the source floppy drive from which to import the TUCHA data file (e.g., A Drive, B Drive, etc.).

4. The directory (ies), if any, on the floppy disk in the drive will be shown in the Directories box. Select the directory where the file you are importing is located.

5. In the File Name box highlight the plan file to import.

6. Select the OK button to initiate the import process. The TUCHA Import percentage window displays on the screen. You are able to cancel the import process by selecting the Cancel button, however, if a portion of the data has already been imported, the data imported up to the cancellation is contained in the UTC Reference Table.

7. Once the import is complete you are automatically taken back into the system.

Exporting TUCHA Data. Export TUCHA Data Procedures:

1. Ensure the plan you need to export is opened/the active plan. Select the Export option from the Interfaces Menu. Then Select the TUCHA Data option displayed on the cascading window.

2. In the Interface Type box click on the Service you want to download.

3. In the Drive box select the floppy drive where you wish to export the TUCHA Data file (e.g., A Drive, B Drive, etc.).

4. The directory (ies), if any, on the floppy disk in the drive will be shown in the Directories box. Select the directory where the file you are exporting will be located. It is not necessary to have any directory other than the root, e.g., a:\ or b:\.

5. In the File Name box type in the name of the file that you are exporting. Standard DOS format file name.

6. Select the OK button to initiate the exporting process. The TUCHA Export percentage window displays on the screen. You are able to cancel the export process by selecting the Cancel button, however if a

portion of the data has already been exported, the file is created and you should delete the file.

7. Select OK to continue. Once the import is complete you are automatically taken back into the system.

UTC SUMMARY/UTC SUMMARY MODULE

Refresh UTC's Procedures:

1. Ensure the UTC Summary Window is activated.

2. Select a UTC or a group of UTC's from the UTC Summary Window.

3. Select the Refresh UTC's command from the Tools Menu.

4. The Plan Refresh window opens. Select Refresh TE, Refresh TO, Refresh AVIATION, Refresh MF or any combination of the four options.

5. Select OK to continue. This replaces the current personnel/cargo/aviation data with data from the reference tables.

Edit T/O Number Range Procedures:

1. Ensure the UTC Summary Window is activated.

2. Select a UTC from the UTC Summary window.

3. Select the Edit T/O Number Range Menu option from the Tools Menu option.

4. Select the Lowest T/O Line Number you want to include in the From: box.

5. Select the Highest T/O Line Number you want to include in the TO: box by holding down the shift key and selecting the highest line number with the mouse.

6. Select OK to continue. This will set the T/O Line Number Range for that UTC to the values you entered in the From and To boxes.

Toggle UTC Stons Display. This option adds/removes the Total Stons column on the UTC summary display window. It allows you to see the total number of Stons for each UTC at a glance. This is helpful while looking through UTCs with similar UTC Descriptions but different size footprints, to get the best footprint and unit for the lift available.

ULN SUMMARY FUNCTIONS

ULN DEFINITION AND STRUCTURE. Before we start working with ULNs, Tools available for ULNs, and ULN summary windows and their functions, lets discuss what a ULNs is and its structure. A ULN is a force or requirement moving from the same Origin, to the same POE, to the same POD, and to the same Destination using the same mode and source of transportation throughout at the same time. Below is the ULN structure standardization layout, it should give you a good idea of what can and can not be used to create a ULN.

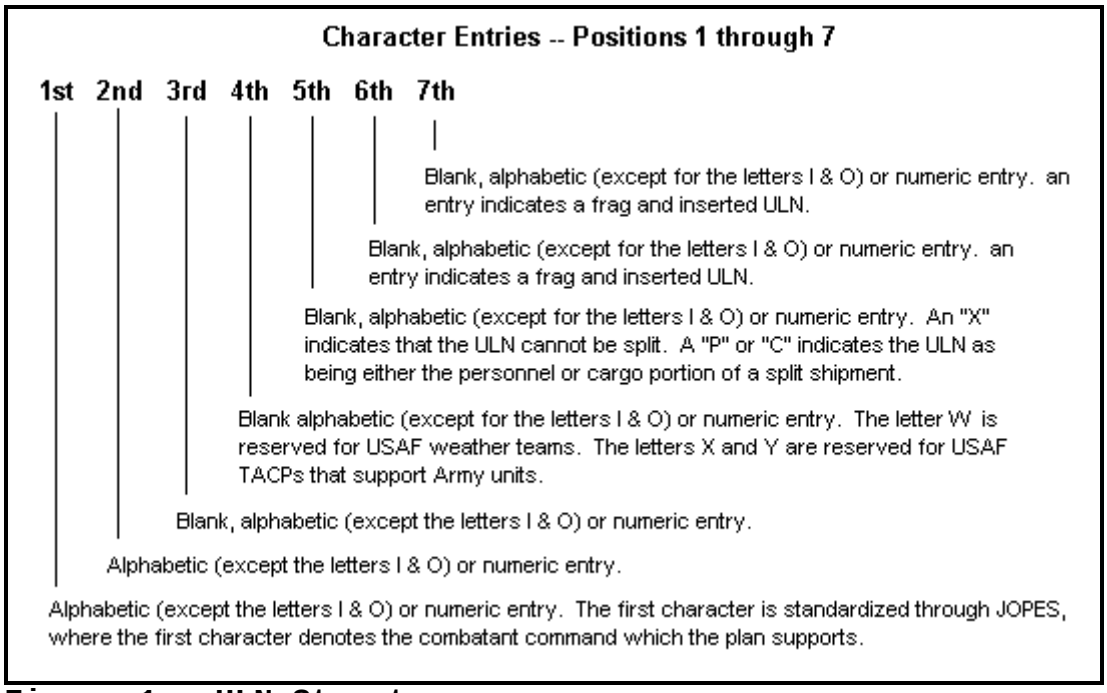

Figure 1. ULN Structure

Supported commanders allocate blocks of ULNs to their components. Supported commands and Component commanders structure ULNs to identify forces for their Services that are reflected on the supported commander’s task organized force list and require sourcing. Supported command components provide ULNs from their allocation to other Service related supporting command counterparts, as needed, to develop additional required forces not listed in the supported commander’s task organized force list. Supporting commanders may use fragmentation and insert procedures described in CJCSM 3150.16 (JOPESREP) during the sourcing process provided the original ULN structure assigned by the supported command component is retained.

Supported CINCs reserve ULNS and Force Modules for CINC and JTF commander use as desired, e.g. for deployment of supported CINC headquarters, Joint Task Force headquarters, forces provided from the Department of Defense or other U.S. National organizations, or forces from allied nations.

To achieve maximum simplicity and flexibility for contingency and exercise TPFDD construction, Service components and force providers develop forces using ULNs and force module (FM) assignments from the CINC. Service Chiefs may internally distribute specific ULN assignments among components of their Service where necessary to further clarify ULN assignments within each Service's allocation.

Services, USSOCOM, USTRANSCOM, US Coast Guard, and JCSE, in coordination with the supported commander, may further allocate ULN series among their internal MAJCOMs/Providing Organizations. Allocations will be within assigned first position blocks above. This allows deconfliction between theaters and providing organizations when required. Services, USSOCOM, USTRANSCOM, US Coast Guard, and JCSE sub-allocations will be reflected in CJCSM 3122.01 (JOPES Volume I), CJCSM 3122.03 (JOPES Volume II) and CJCSM 3150.16 (JOPESREP).

TOOLS USED WITH THE ULN SUMMARY MODULE. When you open the JFRG II ULN Summary window, three addition windows, the Cargo Summary, Personnel Summary, and the Movement Summary windows are opened and minimized. These additional windows can also be opened when you select ULN Summary from the User Menu. They are opened and automatically and immediately minimized and represented by icons. These additional windows will be discussed later in this lesson.

In the ULN Summary module there are nine tools available that are specific to this module. They are Refresh ULNs, Renumber ULNs, Cargo Comparison, Personnel Comparison, Group Select by Force Module, Range Update, Level 4 Cargo Refresh, Copy UTC TPC, and Source from UDL. A tenth tool, Move Detail, is available only while working in the Cargo and Personnel Summary tables.

Refresh ULNs. ULNs are initially developed using standard data based on the cargo and personnel detail contained in the UTCs related to the ULNs. The cargo and personnel data for each UTC is contained in a reference table (Unit Type

Code Table). As the plan is refined, the standard reference data in the ULN may be altered to reflect the plan requirements and actual quantities, dimensions, etc. At some point in the planning process the situation may dictate that you revert the ULN's cargo/personnel data back to the original standard reference (UTC) data. Use the Refresh ULN function. You can elect to refresh only cargo, refresh only personnel or you can refresh both.

Note: You must have a ULN selected/highlighted before you implement the Refresh ULN function. Make sure that you have not selected a ULN with a Parent Indicator Code. Parent ULNs contain no cargo/personnel data and thus can not be refreshed.

1. Select Tools/Refresh ULNs

2. In the Refresh ULNs entry box select Refresh Cargo, and/or Refresh Personnel, or Cancel.

3. Select OK to return to the ULN summary.

Renumber ULNs. With this tool you can change the first two characters of selected ULNs within the active plan.

1. In the ULN Summary window select the ULNs you want to renumber.

2. Select Tools/Renumber ULNs

3. In the Renumber ULNs data entry box type the new first 2 ULN characters then select OK. You have to type in two characters.

Cargo Comparison. The Cargo Comparison function allows you to compare the current ULN's cargo data to the standard UTC cargo data on which that ULN is based (plan data vs. reference data). Individual cargo items for the plan may not match with the original standard items. This is because specific plans may require adding, deleting and tailoring ULN cargo records. Additionally, when actual cargo detail is imported from TCAIMS II, it will very likely not match the UTC T/E data.

Note: This is a compare only window. You can not make any edits from the Comparison window. Return to the Cargo Detail window to modify the data if necessary.

Personnel Comparison. The Personnel Comparison option allows you to compare the current ULN's personnel data to the standard UTC personnel data on which that ULN is based (plan data vs. reference data). Personnel line numbers/TO's for the plan may not match with the original standard TO/s. This is because specific plans may require adding, deleting and tailoring ULN personnel records. Additionally, when actual personnel detail is imported from TCAIMS II, it will very likely not match the UTC T/O data.

Note: GCCS is concerned only with the total number of personnel to support exercises or operations. It is important for Supporting and Supported Commanders to see that the overall movement of personnel requirements is satisfied. The company/unit commander needs to know the complete detail of how many and what type TO billet and Line number his personnel are assigned for the exercise or operation. This is usually a Level 2 or Level 4 view of personnel requirements.

Group Select by Force Module. Group select by Force Module enables you to quickly select every ULN record that belongs to a specific Force Module. This feature is especially useful if you need to make a range change, using Range Update, to all the ULNs in a Force Module.

1. When the selection window appears, highlight the appropriate Force Module and select OK.

2. All the ULNs in the specified Force Module will be highlighted in the ULN Summary Window.

Range Update. Range Update allows you to select one or a range of ULNs; enter ULN sourcing data, identification data, and movement detail (less lift requirements) to a template window; and update the pre-selected range of ULNs with the data in the template.

1. When you use Range Update ensure that you only enter data in the template fields you want to be the same for the range of ULNs you selected. Any data entry field that has data in it will have that data assigned to all of the selected ULNs.

2. If there is no data entered in a data entry field, it will have no effect on the selected ULNs. In other words, blank fields in the template will not remove data from a corresponding ULN field that is not blank.

Note: If you wanted to remove data from a field with data in it, put a # sign in the field you want to blank out. A good example would be, a user copied ULNs from one plan into the plan they were working on. There could be information in the POD PRI, PROVORG, Movement fields, etc. that is no longer valid. Putting the # sign in the field(s) would delete out the entry.

Range Update gives you the option to save Range Update field entries as a template for other ULNs or later use. From the Tools/Range Update option you can select either Previous or New Range Update Templates. The previous template asks you for the filename of the template you want to use and location where it is saved.

Level 4 Cargo Refresh. The Level 4 Cargo Refresh option allows you to refresh level 4 cargo detail totals for the current record. The Level 4 detail totals recalculates upward to the Level 1 detail total on the ULN Summary Window. This option does not refresh the data from the Standard UTC reference tables, but from the actual Level 4 detail available in the ULN Cargo Summary Window. The Level 4 Cargo Refresh Procedures are:

1. Ensure the ULN Summary window is activated.

2. Ensure the ULN or groups of ULN’s you need to refresh are highlighted in the ULN Summary window.

3. Select Tools/Level 4 Cargo Refresh.

4. The Level 4 Cargo Refresh Dialog Box window appears prompting you with the options of clicking on OK or CANCEL.

Copy UTC TPC. The Copy UTC TPC Option allows you to tailor a standard UTC and save it to the UTC Summary for future use while keeping the standard detail in the original UTC. The copy UTC TPC procedures are:

1. Ensure the ULN Summary window is activated.

2. Ensure the ULN record you need to copy is highlighted in the ULN Summary window with the desired UTC.

3. Select Tools/Copy UTC TPC.

4. Enter any distinguishing set of characters (no more than 3 characters long) for the UTC suffix. Click on OK.

5. The new, copied UTC will be entered into the UTC Summary, exclusive to your workstation, for future use.

Source From UDL (This should normally only be accomplished between the regiment/group level and the battalion/separate squadron/company level). The Source from UDL Option allows you to perform a TCAIMS II update for a selected ULN automatically without having to export/import plans. The source from UDL procedures are:

1. Open the plan that contains the ULN(s) to be sourced from UDL.

2. Select Tools/Source from UDL. If a UDL is not linked to your plan then you will get a pop up windows that informs you, your plan does not contain a UDL.

3. The system executes the Source from UDL function. When an OPLAN's ULNs have been sourced in TCAIMS II, the background of UIC field heading in the ULN Summary window will show Olive vice the normal White.

4. Note that the ULN's FIC has been changed to "9" indicating actual Pax and Cargo detail, and that the Pax and Short Tons data has been updated.

Note: Logistics personnel provide the **UDL** to the **Planner**. It is recommended the Logistician opens TCAIMS II and reviews the UDL and Roster record(s) of the plan that you intend to Source. Have them move to the Deployment UDL and the UDL/ROSTER's ULN field(s) and ensure that valid ULN(s), corresponding to the ULN(s) you need to source in JFRG II, has been entered. Close TCAIMS II and return to JFRG II. This way together you verify the data to be incorporated into the system.

Move Detail. This function is used to move cargo or personnel records from one ULN to another. The Move Detail Option is only available when either the Cargo Summary or Personnel Summary window has been opened. When you select an Item ID to move to another ULN, keep in mind that all of the items (# of PKGS) represented by that record will be moved. That is, the system will not move only 2 Items if there are 4 in the # of PKGS field; all 4 will be moved to the selected ULN. If you need to move less than all the Items represented by the record, you will need to use a different method.

1. In the ULN Summary window highlight the ULN from which cargo or personnel will be moved.

2. Select Tools/Move Detail.

3. When the Move Detail to ULN window opens note that there are two window sections. The top section shows the cargo, or personnel, detail of the ULN you highlighted, the lower section displays a list of available ULNs into which you may move selected cargo items or personnel.

4. In the top section locate and highlight the cargo or T/O Line Number to be moved.

5. In the bottom section find and highlight the ULN to which the cargo or line number will be moved.

6. Select MOVE (lower left corner), then to execute select Ok; select CANCEL if you change your mind.

ULN SUMMARY. The ULN Summary window is the central work area of JFRG II. On the ULN Summary window, force requirements within a plan (TPFDD) are built, reviewed and edited. The data for whichever plan you have selected as the active plan appears on the ULN Summary window. When you open ULN Summary from the User Menu three additional windows are opened and are automatically and immediately minimized and represented by icons. To view/edit a ULN’s cargo, personnel or movement detail select a ULN record and then open the appropriate cargo, personnel or movement window by clicking on its icon.

Add a ULN. This section describes the procedures to create a ULN in the ULN Summary Window.

1. While in the ULN Summary window – click on Edit in the Menu bar and then select Insert Record or select the Insert icon which looks like a ladder with a red arrow pointing into it.

2. The ULN Worksheet, where you insert a FRN/ULN, is opened. Enter the desired ULN.

3. The next field is the UTC field. If you know the correct UTC for the type unit represented by this ULN you can type it in. As a planner you will find that you will memorize many of the UTCs that you use most often. If you do not know the UTC, do the following:

   a. Place the cursor on the UTC field and press the right mouse button, press [ALT+F1] or select Edit/Lookup to access the UTC reference table.

   b. You can search for the correct UTC two ways:

      i. If you know something about the UTC you are looking for, such as the first character, place the cursor in the UTC field and press the Find function. In the data entry box enter as much of the UTC as known and select OK.

      ii. You can also place the cursor in the UTC Description field and search for a full or partial force description such as WPNS. The system will locate any description with WPNS as the whole or portion of the description. All of the reference table descriptions that relates closest to what you have entered will be displayed.

      iii. Generally, you will find that until you become familiar with the UTC structure and those UTCs that you use most using the force description field is normally the easiest way to find a UTC.

   c. After you locate the UTC, highlight the record and press the OK button or double click on the UTC record to enter it to the ULN Summary table.

d. If you know the desired UTC, you can type it in the UTC field.

4. To mark a ULN as a parent ULN, [TAB] to the PIC field where you will note a box containing a Down Arrow; click on the Down Arrow and select the appropriate choice from the ones offered.

Note: When you create a Parent ULN you are essentially creating a banner or label for subsequent force ULNs. Parent ULNs contain no cargo, personnel, or movement data because as banners or "naming devices" they do not represent ULNs that will move.

5. After you have entered the ULN and UTC and made any other entries, e.g., PIC, and press the OK button, the system creates the ULN cargo and personnel records according to the unit type that you selected. You now have an unsourced ULN. That is, the ULN reflects a type of unit but not an actual unit by name. **Procedures for sourcing a ULN (assigning a Unit Identification Code (UIC))** are addressed following the task organization practical application.

6. You may find it necessary to edit the Force Description for a ULN. For example, you may need to show a unit as MINUS/REINFORCED, that is (-) (REIN). You can simply use standard word processing procedures to make any needed changes.

Generate Records. With this option you can add multiple identical records quickly in the active table. The highlighted record is copied into the Clipboard and cloned to your specified quantity. You can then quickly make modifications, such as the UIC, to the duplicate records. JFRG II is only able to Generate Records in the ULN Summary window.

1. Ensure the record you need to clone is highlighted.

2. Select the Generate Records option from the Edit Menu to copy the highlighted record to Windows Clipboard.

3. The Generate Records window displays on your window prompting you with "How Many?" Type in the desired

number of cloned records you need. You can clone up to 99 records at one time.

Note: If you generate 99 duplicate records, you will need to type in 99 new ULNs.

4. Enter the new ULN's.

5. Select the OK button to execute the generation.

6. You are briefly shown the percentage window of the copying process to the Clipboard. After the Clipboard receives the information, the system generates the desired number, then you are prompted with [#] rows inserted. Select OK to continue.

Note: After you have completed the Generate Record function, the "new" ULN record(s) is exactly the same, with the exception of the ULN, as the "template" record you generated from. You need to review the new ULN(s) and make any required changes, possibly a different UIC, etc.

ULN Sourcing. ULN sourcing is defined as identifying the actual unit, by Unit Identification Code (UIC) and Unit Name, which the ULN is representing. Do not confuse UICs and UTCs. UICs represent actual, named units such as 2nd Battalion 6th Marines or Company A, 2nd Landing Support Battalion; UTCs represent kinds of units such as Infantry Battalion or Landing Support Company, Landing Support Battalion. Sourcing of ULNs is normally done in JFRG II, but sourcing can be done in TCAIMS II.

Note: A UIC is a six digit alphanumerical code that is used to identify a specific unit.

Within the DoD, organizations report their readiness levels to the JCS via the Global Status of Resources and Training System (GSORTS) by UIC. GSORTS is incorporated into JOPES to provide a view of the readiness of units designated to fill a CINC's force (combat) capability requirements. The importance of this to JFRG II users is that: 1) GSORTS reporting is accomplished normally at the battalion/separate company UIC level and, 2) JOPES will accept only GSORTS reportable UICs.

However, when you develop the ULN structure, you often need to select a company level UTC to reflect the appropriate force capability. In this case you will select the correct company UTC, assign the appropriate GSORTS reportable UIC, and then edit the Unit Name field to reflect the actual unit. Following is an example:

- The JTF's mission requires a detachment from the Supply Company, 1st Supply Bn, 1st FSSG.

- You create the ULN and select UTC JVYAA, Supply Company, Supply Bn, FSSG

- In the UIC field, in order to have this ULN accepted in JOPES, you enter the UIC for Supply Company, 1st Supply Bn. The Unit Name field will display "1st Supply Bn 1st FSSG;" you need to edit the Unit Name to read "Det, Supply Co, 1st Supply Bn."

- By following the above, you will get the UTC of the Supply Company (with pax and cargo detail which you can edit), while presenting a UIC, which will be accepted by JOPES, and show and edited Unit Name to reflect the actual deploying unit.

ULN sourcing procedures:

1. In the ULN Summary window place the cursor in the UIC field of the ULN record you are going to source and press [ALT+F1] to access the UIC look-up reference table.

2. Use the Find function (button) or select [CTRL+F] to locate the desired UIC. You can search in the UIC field but it may be better to search in the unit name field.

3. When you have located the correct UIC highlight it and select OK. The UIC you selected, along with the actual name of the unit will be brought into the ULN record.

Delete ULNs. ULNs may be deleted individually, by range, or by group. The main difference being the manner you choose. The Delete ULNs Procedures are:

1. From the ULN Summary window, highlight the ULN(s) to be deleted. To select multiple ULNs, press the Ctrl key as you select each record.

2. Select either the Delete icon or the Delete Record option from the Edit Menu.

3. Answer OK to delete the selected records or Cancel to quit.

ULN CARGO/PERSONNEL DETAIL

Cargo Detail. The ULN Cargo Detail Window is the area where you can view and edit ULN cargo detail. There are 15 fields in the Cargo Detail window; the (L) in the table below indicates there is a Lookup capability for this field.

To review cargo detail in the Cargo Detail Window:

1. Highlight the ULN whose cargo detail you want to view.

2. Double click on the Cargo Detail icon.

3. Review Cargo. You can add/delete cargo in the same manner you add/delete ULNs. This will be covered in more detail later in this section.

Personnel Detail. The ULN Personnel Detail window is the area where you can view and edit ULN personnel detail. There are 10 fields in the Personnel Detail Window.

To review personnel detail in the Personnel Detail Window:

1. Highlight the ULN whose personnel detail you want to view.

2. Double click on the Personnel Detail icon

3. Review Personnel. You can add/delete personnel T/O line numbers in the same manner you add/delete ULNs. This will be covered in more detail later in this section.

Edit ULN Cargo/Personnel Detail. Individual cargo items and personnel quantities can be edited in the ULN Cargo

Detail or ULN Personnel Detail windows. You may edit, insert or delete cargo/personnel data. Data may be copied within a ULN's Cargo/Personnel Table. Using the copy options, you may cut, copy, or paste data from one field to another. This function is limited to fields. Edit ULN Cargo Detail Procedures are shown in the following paragraphs.

Note: A ULN that contains cargo and/or personnel detail must be selected and highlighted in the ULN Summary window before the cargo or personnel detail for that ULN can be viewed or edited. In the following demonstration we will edit the number of a specific cargo item in a selected ULN and observe how this action will affect the ULN's cargo short tons. The procedures for editing the number of personnel in a ULN T/O Line Number are the same.

Edit ULN Cargo Detail Procedures are shown in the following paragraphs.

1. Access the Cargo Detail window by clicking on the appropriate icon. If the ULN Cargo or Personnel Detail icon does not appear at the bottom of the window, open the User Menu and select the ULN Summary option.

2. Select the record that you desire to edit.

3. Position the cursor in the field you desire to edit.

4. Highlight the current data and overwrite it with new data.

5. When you move from the record (Tab or Cursor), the new data replaces old data in the database. The data will also be saved if you move the cursor from the field and select Save from the File Menu.

6. To cancel (abort) a data edit operation, press [ESC] before you move the cursor from the field. Select Edit/Retrieve to update all changes. Select Ok.

Insert/Delete a Cargo Record into ULN Cargo Detail window.

1. In the ULN Summary select (highlight) the ULN whose cargo detail you want to create or delete. Click on the Cargo Detail icon to access the Cargo Detail

window. If the Cargo Detail icon is not at the bottom of the window, open the User Menu and select the ULN Summary option. When the Cargo Detail icon appears click it to open the window.

2. In the Cargo Detail window select the Insert icon to access and display the Cargo Worksheet.

3. Type in an Item ID. If the Item ID is not known, you can find the desired Item ID by placing the cursor in the Item ID field and click on the right mouse button to perform a Look Up, in the Cargo Detail Detail window. Once the Cargo Detail window is accessed, you can perform a find on either the Item ID or the description field.

4. To select multiple Item Ids for insertion into a plan, highlight the desired Item IDs using the left mouse button and the control (or shift) key and select the OK button.

5. If you will require more than 1 of a specific selected item, highlight the item record, move to the # PKGS field and edit the quantity.

6. After you have verified the items and quantities in the Cargo Detail window, select OK.

7. To delete a cargo record, highlight the record to be deleted – make sure the record(s) to be deleted is the only record(s) highlighted. You may either select Edit/Delete Record or select the Delete icon. You will be asked to verify the deletion. Select Ok.

Very Important Note: When your force contains aircraft ULNs, you must remember that aviation UTCs that represent aircraft type units (e.g., HMM 12 CH-46E, F-15, etc) normally do not contain the detail for the actual aircraft. This is because aircraft may move by sea, by airlifted or self-deploy (e.g., F-16, CH-53E, AV-8B). To get aircraft detail into the appropriate ULN, you must first create the ULN and associate it with the appropriate aviation UTC. Use the edit/insert record/look up functions to add the actual number of aircraft to the ULN. **This is important**.

Insert/Delete a Personnel Record into ULN Personnel Detail window. Use the same procedures for this function as you used to insert/delete a record in the Cargo Detail.

Create a Detachment. When you build a plan exclusively in JFRG II, you use standard "type units." A UTC represents each type of unit. For example, the UTC 0GTVAA identifies a Marine Corps infantry company and its associated personnel and equipment. The personnel and equipment are based on the Table of Organization (T/O) and Table of Equipment (T/E) for the unit as established by Service doctrine and Service Department policies. UTCs do not normally exist for detachments or task organized units, except when used with a Parent ULN such as UTC CCVAA (a HQS, MEU COMMAND ELEMENT). There is not a UTC for a Patriot Det, Mech Inf Plts, F-16 Dets, or a FA Arty Section for example. As a planner you may need to build these units (detachments) from scratch or by modifying the cargo and/or personnel detail of a standard UTC of a Patriot Co, Mech Inf Co, F-16 Sqdn, or a FA Arty Btry in JFRG II.

To develop or build a task organized detachment you create a ULN, identify a standard type unit (UTC) that approximates the Det you need, bring the UTC into the ULN Summary window and edit its cargo and/or personnel according to the requirements of the mission.

Detachment Cargo Detail Edit Procedures are:

1. In the ULN Summary window highlight the ULN you want to edit.

2. Open the Cargo Detail window.

3. Insert cargo records, delete cargo records or modify cargo records as required by the mission and indicated in the Force List.

Detachment Personnel Edit Procedures:

1. In the ULN Summary window highlight the ULN you want to edit.

2. Open the Personnel Detail window.

3. Insert, delete or modify personnel records as required by the mission and indicated in the Force List.

Note: After you create a detachment you should modify the Unit Name and Force Description to accurately reflect the actual status of the force requirement. For example, If you used a SIG Spt Co MSE (66T77) UTC and sourced the ULN/UTC to show 0123 SIG Bn, Co A and then created a detachment, the description should show – Det, SIG Spt CO MSE and the unit name – Det, 0123 SIG Bn Co A. This ensures that others who see your TPFDD will be aware that the ULN (force requirement/capability) represents a Det rather than a Company.

TAILOR FORCES MODULE. The Tailor Forces module contains functions that provide maximum flexibility in structuring the TPFDD. Tailor Forces allows you to frag/insert, split, and combines ULNs to meet the commander's concept of force employment.

Create Frag/Insert. The Force Requirement Number portion of a ULN identifies a specific force capability. For example, assume a given force requirement is an infantry company. The FRN for this company might be PBAA1. If the company with all its personnel, supplies, and equipment are moving from the Origin to the Destination at the same time, by the same Mode and Source of transport, to arrive at the Destination at the same time, the assigned ULN (FRN) may remain as PBAA1.

However, many times the commander's needs, lift constraints, or other circumstances require portions of a Force Requirement (i.e., PBAA1) to move by different modes/sources, different times, etc. These situations require that the FRN be subdivided into individually moving portions through "fragmenting" (FRAG) and possibly "inserting" (INSERT) the FRN. If, for example, a part of the company must move to the port of embarkation on buses arranged by the base traffic management office and the remainder by service provided trucks then the commander to maintain visibility may direct that the ULN be fragmented. PBAA1 could be fragged into PBAA1A0 and PBAA1B0 to represent the two methods of getting to the Port of Embarkation. Frag/Insert Procedures are:

1. From the ULN Summary window, highlight the desired ULN to fragment.

2. Select User/Tailor Forces.

3. Select the Create Frag/Insert option from the Tailor Forces Menu.

4. The Create Frag/Insert window is divided into three parts. In the top part, select to Frag or Insert. You may only insert on a previously fragged ULN. In the middle part of the window allows you to select to delete the original ULN or save the original ULN as a Parent ULN. The third part allows you to input the desired number of Frag/Inserts the ULN will be divided into. Click in the number desired box to enter the number of Frags. The minimum number you may enter is 2 (default). The maximum number you may enter is 20. To make inserts you have to select a Frag to be split.

5. Click the OK button to initiate the process.

Tailor Cargo and Personnel Detail for Fragmented and Inserted ULNs. Fragmenting or inserting a ULN creates new ULNs with the same FRN as the original ULN. However, the act of creating frag and insert ULNs does not apportion cargo nor personnel among the new ULNs. The first of the new ULNs contains all the cargo/personnel data contained in the original ULN. It is then up to you to divide the cargo and personnel among all of the ULNs. This section describes the two methods available to you.

1. Tailor Frag/Insert ULNs by Percentage. This feature gives you the capability to tailor frag/insert ULNs by percentages of the total cargo and/or personnel in the original ULN. You can get a rough cut look before you do specific equipment and personnel tailoring.

2. Ensure you are in the ULN Summary window.

3. Select one of the fragged ULNs that you want to tailor.

4. Select the Tailor Forces option from the User Menu.

5. Select the Tailor by Percentage option from the Tailor Forces Menu.

6. Enter the percentage of cargo and personnel to be assigned to each ULN. The total for all ULNs cannot exceed 100%.

7. Press the OK button.

8. The cargo and personnel are apportioned across the ULNs to the percentages you specified.

Note: Since cargo and personnel quantities are not always in quantities such that they can be evenly distributed, JFRG II uses certain rules for distribution. For personnel, the system uses MOSs, i.e., the number of persons in a specific MOS are summed, and then divided by the percentages you specify. Quantities of cargo are divided across the board as you specify. In cases where there is only one of an item or one item left because there was an odd quantity to begin with, JFRG II places that one item or MOS representing a person in the ULN containing the highest percentage. If you have designated even splits among the ULNs, the one or remaining cargo/MOS is placed in the alpha/numeric first ULN.

Tailor Cargo Frag/Insert. The Tailor Cargo Frag/Insert and Tailor Personnel Frag/Insert options allow you to move cargo and personnel among the fragged/inserted ULNs. You are able to place specific items and personnel in each fragged/inserted ULN. These options allow the user to rapidly customize the ULNs.

The Tailor Cargo Frag/Insert menu choice opens three windows. The Tailor Cargo Frag/Insert window contains the cargo items in the selected ULN. The UTC/FRN Items Counts window presents the number of the selected items assigned to the UTC as well as the actual total quantity in the original FRN (ULN) prior to frag/insert. The ITEM COUNT window shows the ULNs that comprise the fragged/inserted set and the quantities of the selected item assigned to each. As you highlight an item in the Tailor Cargo Frag/Insert window, notice that the detail in the UTC Count and Item Count windows change. The following steps show the procedures to tailor the cargo of a fragged/inserted ULN.

1. Select the ULN Summary window.

2. Select one of the fragged ULNs that contains the FRN you want to tailor.

3. Select the Tailor Forces option from the User Menu.

4. Select the Tailor Cargo Frag/Insert option from the Tailor Forces Menu.

5. In the Tailor Cargo Frag/Insert window select an item record.

6. Look in the UTC Item Counts window to determine the total quantity of that item available for the fragged/inserted ULNs with that FRN.

7. In the ITEM COUNTS window, enter the quantity for each desired ULN Frag in the adjacent data entry point. Note that the first frag ULN (normally ..... A0) initially contains the entire item quantity until you make changes. For example, if ____ A0 shows 40 item count and you want half of those in _____A0 and half in _____B0, type 20 in the _____B0 data entry point. You will see that the quantity in _____A0 changes to 20.

Note: The total quantity assigned to all fragged ULNs must equal the FRN quantity (from the UTC Item Count window). In other words, if the FRN count equals 40 you can not put 30 in one ULN Frag and 20 in another (equals 50).

8. Press the Save button to commit the apportionments to the database. Select close to exit.

Tailor Personnel Frag/Insert. The Tailor Personnel Frag/Insert menu choice opens three windows. The Tailor Personnel Frag/Insert window contains the personnel contained in the selected ULN. The UTC/FRN Items Counts window presents the number of the selected personnel assigned to the UTC as well as the actual total quantity in the original FRN (ULN) prior to frag/insert. The Personnel COUNT window displays the ULNs that comprise the fragged/inserted set and the numbers of the selected personnel assigned to each. As you highlight a personnel record in the Tailor Personnel Frag/Insert window, notice that the detail in the UTC/FRN Item Counts and Personnel

Count windows change. Use the following steps to tailor the personnel of a fragged/inserted ULN.

1. Ensure you are in the ULN Summary window.

2. Select one of the fragged ULNs with the FRN you want to tailor.

3. Select the Tailor Forces option from the User Menu.

4. Select Tailor Personnel Frag/Insert from the Tailor Forces Menu.

5. In the Tailor Personnel Frag/Insert window, select a T/O Line Number (personnel record).

6. To distribute personnel quantities among the Fragged ULNs in the Personnel COUNTS window, enter the quantity for each desired frag ULN in its respective row. Note that the first frag ULN (normally ..... A0) initially contains the entire personnel count for the T/O Line Number until you make changes. For example, if ____ A0 shows a billet quantity of 10 personnel and you want half of those in _____A0 and half in _____B0, type 5 in the _____B0 data entry point. You will see that the quantity in _____A0 changes from 10 to 5.

Note: The total quantity assigned to all fragged ULNs must equal the FRN quantity (from the UTC/FRN Item Counts window). In other words, if the FRN count equals 10 you can not put 6 in one ULN Frag and 6 in another (equals 12 vice FRN's 10).

7. Press the Save button to commit the apportionment to the database. Select close to exit.

Split Shipment. Split Shipments are created in instances where a ULN's passengers must deploy from POE to POD by a different mode of transport than the ULN's cargo due to a change in the movement situation. For example, assume a ULN that originally contained both personnel and cargo moving by the same Mode/Source - if all personnel were subsequently deployed by air and all cargo deployed by sea, you could "split" the ULN into a Passenger ULN and a Cargo ULN, thus creating two ULNs out of one. The two ULNs have the same base four character ULN but will now have a "P" in

the fifth character position of one "split" ULN to indicate passengers only; or a "C" in the fifth character position or the other "split" ULN to indicate cargo only. The Split Shipment option can only be performed on a ULN with no entry in the fifth position (that is the fifth character position must be blank). Another split shipment code is the "E". An "E" in the fifth ULN character position indicates that the ULN's personnel and cargo cannot be split. This may be significant where personnel are traveling with ammo, OPSEC material, etc., as a security measure.

Do not confuse Split Shipments with ULNs that are originally created with passengers or cargo only, as many are for Prepo/FIE deployment. Split Shipment ULNs are created from ULNs that originally contained both passengers and cargo, but later circumstances require they move by different modes/sources.

1. From the ULN Summary, select the ULN you need to split.

2. Select Tailor Forces from the User Menu.

3. Select Split Shipment from the Tailor Forces Menu.

Combine ULNs. This function allows you to combine two or more ULNs into a single ULN. ULNs may be combined from fragmented/inserted ULNs, from Split Shipment ULNs or from ULNs that have been neither fragged/inserted nor split. When this process is completed, only the targeted ULN remains. The others are deleted and their contents added to the target ULN. Ensure that you don’t combine into a Parent ULN, remember that a Parent ULN has no cargo, personnel, or movement information.

One of the most important uses of the Combine ULNs function is as described here:

When you assign certain type units, such as an infantry battalion UTC (0GTAA), a field artillery battalion UTC (1DAHE), or an Avenger battalion UTC (1J377) to a ULN you will find that the UTC does not contain the equipment T/E or manpower T/O quantities of these type units.

Note: All of the battalion's structure is contained in the UTCs of the companies that make up the battalion, e.g., 3

Rifle Companies, 1 Weapons Company and 1 H&S Company UTCs for a Marine infantry battalion. In order for you to get a roll up of personnel and equipment for that unit, you can create a ULN for the battalion, with a battalion UTC/UIC. Combine all of the companies ULNs that make up that battalion with the battalion ULN. Remember users should combine ULNs with exact movements and flow whenever possible to keep overall control of their ULN count. The smaller the ULN count you have, the easier it is to manage and manipulate your data.

1. From the ULN Summary, select all of the ULNs that you want to combine.

2. Select the Tailor Forces option from the User Menu.

3. Select the Combine ULNs option from the Tailor Forces Menu.

4. The Select ULN to Combine Into window appears displaying all of the ULNs you selected in the Select ULN to Combine Into window

5. Select/highlight the target ULN, that is the one ULN you want to combine all the other ULNs' cargo and personnel detail into.

6. Press the OK button.

MOVEMENT DETAIL. Every movement ULN has an origin and a destination (Parent ULNs do not have movement data). Between those points, the ULN moves to a POE, embarks and debarks strategic lift at a POD, and moves from a POD to the destination. The entire process of moving the force is time phased; hence, the name Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD).

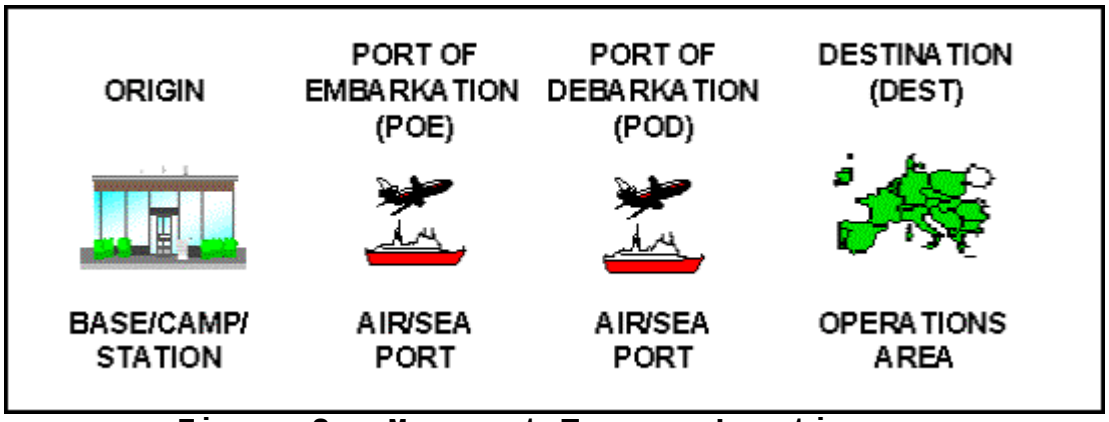

Figure 2. Movement Terms - Locations

Terms. This section reviews the most commonly used movement terms and procedures.

1. **Origin (ORIG)**. The beginning point of a deployment. The point or station at which a movement requirement is located.

2. **Port of Embarkation (POE)**. The geographic point in a routing scheme from which cargo or personnel depart. This point may or may not coincide with the origin.

3. **Port of Debarkation (POD).** The geographic point at which cargo or personnel are discharged. This point may be a rail depot, a seaport, or an aerial port of debarkation. For unit requirements, it may or may not coincide with the destination.

4. **Destination (DEST).** The terminal geographic location in the routing scheme for forces. The destination identifies the station or location in the objective area at which the unit will be employed. The destination may be the same as the POD.

5. **Interim Stop**. An intermediate stopping point in the routing of a deploying unit, used to lay over the force for a specified time, normally longer than one day. It is often used to unite the personnel and cargo of split shipments. It can also be used as a transportation mode change point, such as a FIE unit re-embarking on ship. This point may occur between the ORIGIN and POE, the POE and POD, or the POD and DEST. For example, a Reserve unit will normally move from its Reserve Training Center (RTC) to a Station of Initial Assignment (SIA) for predeployment

activities and then to a POE; the SIA is an Interim stop between Origin and POE.

Unit Movement can be broken into three distinct legs for deployment.

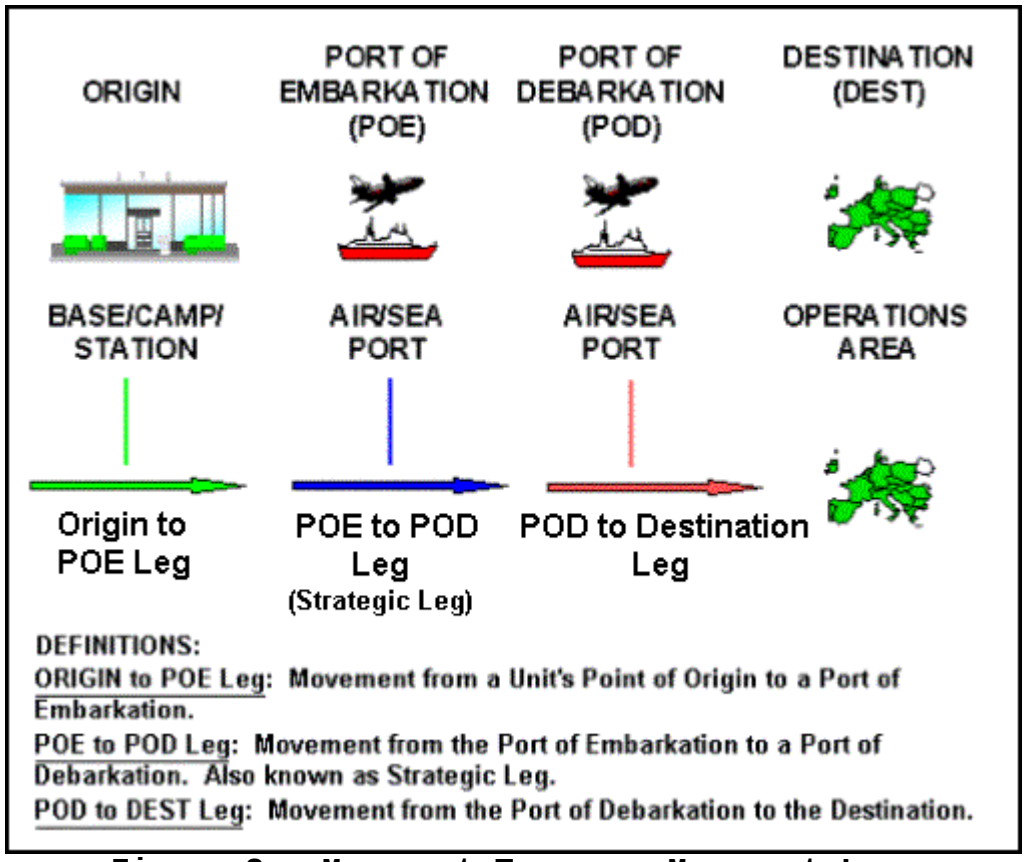

Figure 3. Movement Terms - Movement Legs

6. **ORIG to POE Leg**. Movement from a Unit's Point of Origin to a Port of Embarkation

7. **POE to POD Leg**. Movement from the Port of Embarkation to a Port of Debarkation. Also known as the Strategic Leg.

8. **POD to DEST Leg**. Movement from the Port of Debarkation to the Destination.

There are specific date terms associated with each leg of the deployment.

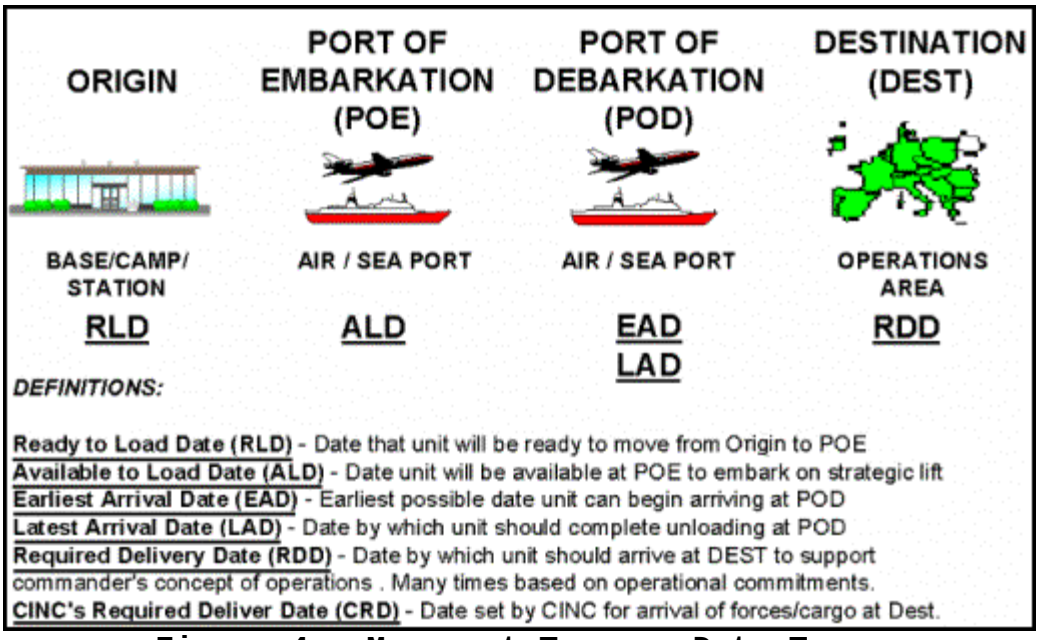

Figure 4. Movement Terms - Date Terms

9. **Ready to Load Date (RLD).** The date when a unit will be ready to move from Origin to POE.
10. **Available to Load Date (ALD).** The day the unit will be at the POE ready to begin loading on strategic lift at the POE.

11. **Earliest Arrival Date (EAD).** A day, relative to C-day, that is specified by a CINC as the earliest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can be accepted at the POD during a deployment. Used with the latest arrival date (LAD), it defines a delivery window for transportation planning

12. **Latest Arrival Date (LAD).** A day, relative to C-day, that is specified by a CINC as the latest date when a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel can arrive at the POD and be offloaded from strategic lift.

Note: Used with earliest arrival date (EAD), it defines a delivery window for transportation planning.

Airlift C-Date Fields. Generally, for planning purposes, the C-date spread between EAD and LAD (commonly referred to as the EAD/LAD window) for airlift ULNs is be three days (LAD = EAD + 2 days) (example: EAD/C000-LAD/C002 when the preferred arrival date at POD is C000). However, lift

providers may request the supported commander expand this window to account for scheduling constraints that may develop during specific deployment operations or to account for large ULNs that require more than three days movement time. During the initial days of a crisis, the supported commander may require an EAD/LAD window of less than three days to meet immediate deployment requirements. In those cases, the supported commander pre-coordinates the specific EAD/LAD window with USTRANSCOM, and extends the window back to three days as soon as the situation permits.

Sealift C-Date Fields. Assignment of ALD date for ULNs moving by sea is spaced to account for two days of upload at SPOEs, the appropriate number of days transit time between SPOE and SPOD, and two days of offload/port clearing operations at the SPOD. For example, if transit time to SPOD is 10 days, ALD date is set at EAD minus 14 days. The supported commander, in coordination with lift providers, identifies sealift transit times to be used based on types of ships and the specific AOR. To optimize the use of limited strategic sealift, EAD/LAD windows for ULNs moving by sea normally span a seven day period (LAD = EAD + 6 days).

Common-user provided land/surface C-date fields. EAD/LAD windows for ULNs moving by common-user provided land/surface lift (rail, truck, bus, barge, etc.) normally span a five day period. (LAD = EAD + 4 days).

"On-call" ULN C-Date Fields. When force requirements are under development and actual movement dates have not been established, ULNs are entered and sourced in the TPFDD as on-call requirements. TPFDD records for on-call units are coded "LAD on call/POD = 9999)".

13. **Required Delivery Date (RDD).** A date, relative to C-day, when a unit must arrive at its destination to properly support the commander's concept of operations.

14. **CINC Required Date (CRD).** A day, relative to C-day, that is specified by the CINC as the original date for arrival of forces and supplies at the destination.

The deploying unit commander specifies how the unit will move from Origin to POE in accordance with local

directives. The JTF commander specifies the mode of transportation (air, sea, land) and the source of transportation for all other movement legs. There are movement dates, mode, source, and geographic location codes for each leg of deployment. There are also fields in which data can be entered for the Intermediate Location or ILOC.

Other Force Movement Planning Terms. The following additional terms are relevant to force movement planning:

1. **Deployment**. Movement of the force from point(s) of origin to its final destination(s) at the employment, or objective, area(s). The relocation of forces/equipment to desired areas of employment.

2. **Employment.** The actual use of the force (combat operations, show of force, etc.) to accomplish objectives. The strategic or tactical use of forces and material within an area or theater of operations.

3. **Redeployment.** Generally, the movement of the force out of the area of operations and embarkation for return to home base/station. However, it may also mean the transfer of a unit deployed in one area to another area of operations.

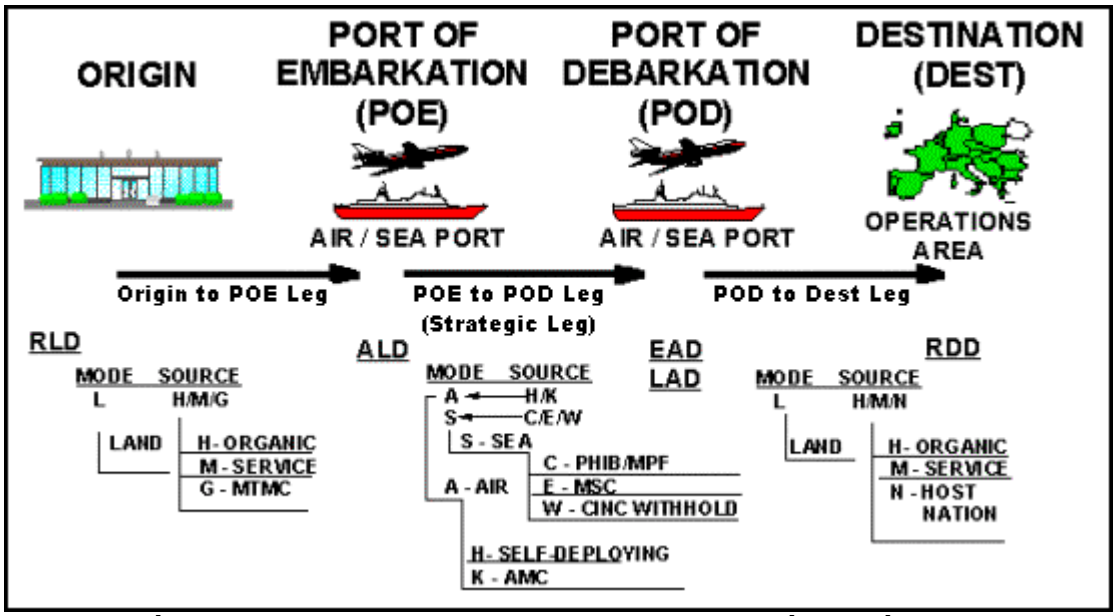

Figure 5. Movement Terms - Composite View

4. **N-, C-, and D-Day.** During planning, movement activities are scheduled to occur on certain "days", but until execution is ordered, there are no actual dates assigned. In place of the actual dates, N-, C-, and D-Days are assigned which provide the planners a time frame of reference.

   a. **N-Day**. An unnamed day before C-day (N002 = 2 days before C-day). It is used for staging and preparations of forces or the day a unit is notified for deployment or redeployment.

   b. **C-Day.** The unnamed day on which movement from origin begins or is to begin. The deployment may be movement of troops, cargo, weapons systems, or a combination of these elements using any or all types of transportation. For execution, the actual day is under the authority and direction of the Secretary of Defense.

   c. **D-Day.** The unnamed day on which a particular operation (assault, strike, etc.) commences or is to commence. There is only one D-day for the overall plan, but any operation can have a D-day.

5. Transportation Modes and Sources. Units move from location to location on deployment legs via various transportation modes (method of movement, e.g., land, sea, or air) on transportation provided from a number of sources (agencies). The mode and each source have been assigned a code. When combined, they provide a two-character definition of how, and by what agency, the force will move on each deployment leg. For all Movement Legs after the Origin to POE, the JTF commander specifies the mode of transportation (air, sea, land) and the source of transportation. The source code denotes how the equipment/personnel deploys. An F/A 18 squadron, in most cases, self-deploys and carries a source code of H (organic). In other cases, the host nation might make arrangements for troop transport. There are movement dates, mode, source, and geographic location codes for each leg of deployment. There are also fields in which data can be entered for the Intermediate Location or ILOC.

Movement Detail window Functions. The movement detail table has 47 fields of information.

Procedures to Enter ULN Movement Detail.

1. From the Movement Detail window select the ULN for which you will enter movement detail.

2. Move across in the selected ULN's row to the Origin Geoloc field. This is the first field where you will begin to enter movement detail.

3. Enter the appropriate data in the appropriate field.

RANGE UPDATE. The Range Update feature allows you to enter ULN sourcing data, identification data, and movement detail (less lift requirements) to a template and update a pre-selected range of ULNs to match the data entered in the template.

Range Update Procedures. Take the following steps to accomplish a range update:

1. Ensure the ULN Summary or ULN Movement Detail Screen is activated.

2. Select a ULN or a group of ULNs from the ULN Movement Detail Window.

3. Select the Range Update Menu option from the Tools Main Menu option then select New to open the Range Update window.

4. Enter the data into the fields that you want assigned to the selected ULNs.

5. Select OK to continue. This will assign the values you entered into the Range Update window to the ULN Summary and/or ULN Movement Tables for the selected ULNs.

Note: When you access the template for Range Update, ensure that only the fields in which you want the data to be the same for the selected ULNs have entries in them. Any data entry field that has data will have that data assigned to all of the selected ULNs. If there is no data entered in a data entry field, that field will not be assigned to any ULNs. In other words, blank fields in the

template will not remove data from a corresponding ULN field that is not blank.

DETAIL LEVELS MODULE. The Detail Levels option permits the viewing of cargo and personnel data at varying levels of detail. The fields in these views are not editable.

Level 1 - Aggregated Option and Procedures. Level 1 - Aggregated. The Level 1 option displays the aggregate totals for all cargo (total STONS, MTON, SQFT) and the total number of passengers by ULN. If you create ULNs using standard UTCs, the appropriate cargo and personnel data are automatically entered by JFRG II and the Total STONS, Total MTONS, and Total SQFT are automatically computed. On the other hand, if you create ULNs using nonstandard UTCs, you need to enter estimated data in the ULN Summary window or enter cargo and personnel detail before total STONS/ MTONS/ SQFT and number of passengers are computed by JFRG II. Level 1 - Aggregated Procedures:

1. Select the Detail Levels option from the User Menu.

2. Select the Level 1 - Aggregated option from the Detail Levels Menu.

3. You are able to view the rolled up number of cargo and personnel for the plan.

Level 2 - Summary Option and Procedures. Level 2 - Summary. The Level 2 option is a summary level. For each ULN, it displays total quantities of STONS and MTONS of bulk, oversize, outsize, and non-air transportable cargo for each ULN. Level 2 - Summary Procedures:

1. Select the Detail Levels option from the User Menu.

2. Select the Level 2 - Summary option from the Detail Levels Menu.

3. You are able to view the total quantities by STONS and/or MTONS of bulk, oversize, outsize and non-air transportable cargo.

Level 3 - Cargo Category Option and Procedures. Level 3 - Cargo Category. The Level 3 option displays summary data by ULN and cargo category. It reflects the total

quantities of cargo in STONS, MTONS, and square feet as identified by the ULN and the three-position cargo category code. Summary totals are shown for each CCC within a ULN. A ULN total is not provided. Level 3 - Cargo Category Procedures:

1. Select the Detail Levels option from the User Menu.

2. Select the Level 3 - Cargo Category option from the Detail Levels Menu.

3. You are able to view the total number of cargo for the plan by STONS and/or MTONS by the three-position CCC.

Level 4 - Cargo/Personnel. Level 4 - Cargo/Personnel displays **information contained in the cargo detail (ULN_CGO) and personnel detail (ULN_PERS) tables**. The cargo displayed is grouped by ULN and Item ID on the ULN Cargo Detail Screen. The personnel detail is grouped by ULN and military occupational specialty (MOS). Also, the Personnel Detail Screen displays the individual weapon type for each billet. The weapon type information is used to calculate sustainment. Level 4 - Cargo/Personnel Procedures:

1. Select the Detail Levels option from the User Menu.

2. Select the Level 4 - Cargo/Personnel option from the Detail Levels Menu.

3. You are able to view the cargo grouped by Item ID and personnel grouped by MOS for every ULN.

Note: Level 4 detail is the most detailed level you can view in JFRG II without a UDL from TCAIMS II associated with your TPFDD.

Level 5 - Transport Priority. Level 5 - Transport Priority is expressed by priority of shipment. It shows the total number of personnel by MOS in deployment sequence by ULN. For cargo, it shows STONS and/or MTONS in deployment sequence by ULN. The priority of shipment is taken from the POD Priority field in the ULN Movement Summary window (priority of transport to the Port of Debarkation). Level 5 - Transport Priority Procedures:

1. Select the Detail Levels option from the User Menu.

2. Select the Level 5 - Transport Priority option from the Detail Levels Menu.

3. You are able to view the priority of transport to the Port of Debarkation for cargo and personnel for every ULN.

Level 6 - UDL/Roster. Level 6 - UDL/Roster displays information pertaining to a particular ULN. Before you can view Level 6 detail your plan has to have been source by a UDL or you will get an error. Remember you will not be able to view accurate detail beyond level 4, without a UDL. The cargo displayed is broken down to individually identifiable items (package ID). The personnel displayed are broken down to individual personnel by name and Social Security Number. Importing the TCAIMS II UDL Table into JFRG II provides the Level 6 cargo detailed and accurate Level 5 Transportation Load data. The Level 6 personnel detailed is provided by importing the TCAIMS II ROSTER Table into JFRG II. This table is not editable in JFRG II. Level 6 - UDL/ROSTER Procedures:

1. Select the Detail Levels option from the User Menu.

2. Select the Level 6 – UDL/Roster option from the Detail Levels Menu.

3. You can view the cargo items individually identified by serial number/package identification and personnel detail by social security/name for the highlighted ULN.

FORCE MODULE DEVELOPMENT

FORCE MODULES. Force Module (FM) is defined in JOPES General Reference, Volume 1, Users Manual (CSM UM 339-90 by JDSSC) as "An electronic grouping of records linked together so that they may be extracted from the TPFDD or adjusted as an entity within it, to enhance flexibility and usefulness of the OPLAN or COA (Course of Action) during a crisis."

Essentially FMs are consolidated groups of ULNs. Their purpose is to group ULNs into manageable sets based on some common criteria. Common criteria may be nearly anything you want. For example, a plan will usually contain a FM for each Service Components and the JTF elements; the Joint Command Element (JCE) FM would have all the ULNs that are in the JTF CE for example. Other groupings, FMs, could have the ULNs assigned to a Deterrent FM, a Non-Combatant Evacuation (NEO) FM, and other force FMs such as an ARM (All Army ULNs), MSC (All ULNs traveling on MSC controlled ships), and a FIE (Fly-In Echelon) to name a few. The Joint TPFDD LOI states typical FM categories are Force Composition, Functional (e.g. all medical), Geographical (e.g. common POD) or Time Phasing (e.g. same LAD).

Supported command components identify and allocate Force Module assignments to counterparts in supporting commands for their use. Supporting commanders are authorized to establish additional FMs as needed, provided Force Module Ids developed are within their FM allocation.

Force Modules are created in the deliberate planning mode or initiated and built in crisis action/time-sensitive circumstances. Because of their flexibility, they are often used to explore "what if" situations and are used extensively in Course of Action (COA) development in crisis action situations. A FM that approximates the force required for the current crisis action can be extracted from a deliberate plan and can be quickly tailored to meet the present requirement. This can greatly reduce the time required to build the crisis action plan force records (Unit Line Number (ULN)) from "scratch."

Services use several "standard" FM, which are considered "capability sets," in deployment planning. The FMs identify specific capabilities, which are often used in a CINC's operation plans. Other FMs can be constructed based

on the unique requirements of an operation plan and can be refined as the operation plan mission/concept changes. Other FMs can be built to support specific functions or identify deployment modes/sources.

You can see that given the possible FMs that may be created, a given ULN may have the required criteria to be in any number of FM(s). A ULN can be in as many FMs as you need it to be in. Adding or deleting a ULN to/from a given FM has no effect on that ULN's relationship to the plan or other FMs. If you change the attributes of a ULN in ULN Summary, the new attributes will be the same for that ULN in all FMs.

A FM ID like ULNs must be unique (the name can only be used once per Plan).

In accordance with the Joint TPFDD LOI at a minimum, supported command components develop individual force modules to identify the following force compositions:

ARMY	(1)	Divisions/ACRs
	(2)	Brigades (Maneuver, artillery, air defense)
	(3)	Patriot BNs/BTRYs with CS/CSS
	(4)	Echelon above Division CSS Units
	(5)	Echelon above Corps CSS units
AIR FORCE	(1)	Individual Wings/Composite Wings
	(2)	Major Aviation Forces (e.g. fighter/ bomber/transport squadron, etc)
	(3)	Air Expeditionary Forces (AEF)
	(4)	Major Support Squadrons
MARINE	(1)	Marine Air Ground Task Force/Component Force
	(2)	Command Element (CE)
	(3)	Ground Combat Element (GCE)
	(4)	Air Combat Element (ACE)
	(5)	Combat Service Support Element (CSSE)
	(6)	Accompanying Supplies
NAVY	(1)	Carrier Battle Group (CVBG)
	(2)	Amphibious Readiness Group/Amphibious Task Force (ARG/ATF)
	(3)	Non-Carrier-Based Squadrons
	(4)	Hospital/Medical Units
	(5)	Major Support Forces

SOF	(1)	Component Force for each supporting Service
OTHER	(1)	Functional HQs Element
	(2)	Functional Component Commands
	(3)	Major Subordinate Elements

CJCS may, as an exception, direct that the supported commander create a single force module for each task organized force list (or Request For Forces) developed for purposes of monitoring the deployment and closure of forces identified in the specific task organized force list. In those cases, the title of the force module includes the date/time/group of the applicable request for forces, deployment or execute order.

FORCE MODULE SUMMARY TOOLS. The eight tools described here support the Force Module Summary Module. They are briefly described in this section and addressed in more detail concerning their use in subsequent subsections. In the Force Module Summary you can not use the Insert and Delete icons as you would in any other module. You must use the Insert Force Module and Delete Force Module options in the Tools/Icon menus.

Force Module Lift. The Force Module Lift option brings up a window that contains all of the FM IDs in the plan and displays associated lift requirements for each.

Assign ULNs. This option is used when ULNs in the ULN Summary have been selected (highlighted) for inclusion in the target FM.

Unassign ULNs. This option un-assigns selected ULNs from the FM.

Selection Criteria. Used to develop or modify a FM, this command allows you to specify certain characteristics that will cause a ULN to be included in a FM. For example, if you want all ULNs with a Mode and Source to POD of A/K to be placed in a FM called "AMC Lifted ULNs", Mode = A and Source = K are the selection criteria to be entered in the POD row.

Regenerate Force Module. This option is used in conjunction with the Selection Criteria option to regenerate (or generate) the FM based on the selection criteria that you established (e.g., POD Mode - A, Source –

K). Remember the FM total will display the previous number or be blank until you regenerate the FM. If your FM does not have selection criteria an error will occur. Select ok to remove the error.

1. Select a FM to regenerate and select ok.

2. When your FM is done regenerating the system will automatically update.

Insert Force Module. This option is used to create a new FM. The FM creation process is a two-step process. First, define the FM by establishing the FM ID and description, and then populate the FM with the appropriate ULNs.

1. Select the highlighted blank FM. Type in a FM ID and a FM Description.

2. Using your mouse select the ULN Count field. You are now able to assign ULNs to the new FM.

Delete Force Module. This option allows you to delete a FM from the plan with which you are working. Deleting plan FMs has no effect on the ULNs that were assigned to the FM being deleted. The ULNs will not be deleted from the plan nor will they be deleted from any other FM to which they are assigned.

1. Select the FM or FM that you would like to delete.

2. The Delete a FM confirmation screen pops up. Select Ok to continue the operation or Cancel to stop the FM from being deleted.

3. The system deletes the FM(s) from the plan and takes you back to the FM Summary Window.

Note: Inserting and Deleting FM will be covered in further detail in the next sections.

CREATE A NEW FORCE MODULE. To create a new Force Module you first define the FM by establishing the FM ID and description, then populating it with ULNs.

Create a Force Module. The following steps are required to originate a Force Module.

1. Click on User/Force Module Summary to open the FM Summary Screen.

2. View the existing FMs, if any, to ensure that you are not attempting to create a duplicate FM.

3. From the Tools Menu, select Insert Force Module. A new row will be created in the Force Module Summary window.

4. Enter the three-character Force Module ID in the FM ID field. The FM ID is a three character alphanumeric field. You determine which three characters, but it should logically represent the make up of the FM.

5. In the FM Description field, enter the Force Module Description. You are allowed up to 30 characters for the description field. Select file/save or move to a new FM to save changes.

Populate Force Modules. "Populating" FMs simply means assigning the appropriate ULNs to a selected FM. There are two ways to populate a FM. The first method is simply select a FM and then select the required ULNs from the Unassigned ULNs window and assigns them to the FM. The second method utilizes the assignment of selection criteria and FM regeneration.

Populate FM by Selecting ULNs. The following paragraphs show the steps required to populate an FM by selecting ULNs.

1. In the FM Summary Screen, select the FM you want to populate. (Ensure the record is highlighted.)

2. Move to the Unassigned ULNs window and select/highlight the ULN(s) that you want to assign to the FM. The Unassigned ULNs window lists all ULNs in the plan that are not assigned to this FM. To select more than one ULN not in sequence, press [CTRL] while selecting the ULNs. To select a sequential range of ULNs, select the first record of the group, move to the last record in the range of ULNs you want, press the shift key, and click on the last record in the range. All records between these two records will be selected.

3. From the Tools Menu select Assign ULNs to add the ULNs to the selected FM. When the operation is complete, the ULNs that have been added will appear in the Assigned ULNs window. The Assigned ULNs window contains the ULNs, which are resident in the selected FM. You may perform this function for a given FM as many times as needed.

Populate FM Using Selection Criteria. The following paragraphs describe the steps required to populate a FM using selection criteria.

1. In the Force Module Summary window highlight the FM you want to populate.

2. From the Tools menu, choose Selection Criteria. This will activate a template/worksheet with various selection criteria pertaining to the ULNs in the plan. The Selection Criteria is essentially a Query that, once defined, automatically searches, selects and associates the desired ULNs to the FM. The Selection Criteria template is essentially the same as the Range Update template.

3. Determine what ULN criteria you will use to populate the FM, such as the POD Mode/Source, the Service, etc.

4. Enter the selection criteria in the appropriate boxes. For example, to get a FM with all ULNs moving on the strategic leg in AMC aircraft, enter A in the Mode to POD box and enter K in the Source to POD box. Then select OK.

5. After the system has completed processing and returned to the FM Summary window, select Tools/Regenerate Force Module. The Regenerate function populates the appropriate ULNs to the target FM.

NOTE: Use the Regenerate function only when the Selection Criteria has been filled out and utilized (i.e. the OK command selected). Do not use Regenerate FM when using the selecting a ULN method to create a FM (i.e. when you use the Assign ULNs function), because nothing will happen.

COPY A FORCE MODULE TO ANOTHER PLAN. JFRG II allows you to copy FMs from one plan to another plan. This function can be very useful during time-sensitive/crisis action planning. You can create a new plan and copy FMs to it or copy FMs to an already created plan. JFRG II allows you to copy a FM from the active plan to any other plan.

The Copy Force Module function will not allow you to copy a FM that has the same name as an existing FM in the Target Plan. You must rename one of the FMs before performing the copy. Copy Force Module also checks whether any of the ULNs assigned to the FM being copied are the same as ULNs in the Target Plan. If this is the case, the system will ask you whether you want to continue copying the FM without the duplicate ULNs or cancel the copy operation altogether. Copy Force Module procedures are:

1. Select a FM to be copied from the target plan to another plan, and then select Tools/Copy Force Module.

2. Select (highlight) a plan from the target plan window and select ok.

3. Select ok, to acknowledge that your Force Module has been copied. The selected FM and the ULNs assigned to it will be copied to the Target Plan.

Note: Any data that depends on FM quantities in the Target Plan will not reflect the changes made by the copy. You will need to re-run the Airlift and Sealift modules in order to ensure that they reflect the new FM structure.

DELETE A FORCE MODULE FROM THE ACTIVE PLAN. This option allows you to delete a FM from the plan that you are working with. Deleting a FM has no effect on the ULNs that have been assigned to the FM. The ULNs will not be deleted from the plan nor will they be deleted from any other FM that may contain those ULNs.

The following steps are required to delete a Force Module:

1. In the Main Menu, select Force Module Summary from the User Menu.

2. In the Force Module Summary window highlight the FM you want to delete. You may delete multiple FMs.

3. From the Tools menu select Delete Force Module.

4. A warning message will appear prompting you what is about to happen and allow you to either continue (OK) or abort (Cancel).

5. Click the OK button to complete the deletions.

GROUP SELECT BY FORCE MODULE. The Group Select by Force Module command enables you to quickly select every ULN Summary record that belongs to a specific FM. This command is primarily available in the ULN Summary functions.

The Group Select by Force Module Procedures are:

1. Activate the ULN Summary Screen.

2. Select Tools/Group Select by Force Module.

3. The Select Force Module to Group by window opens.

4. Press the OK button. Every ULN record in the ULN Summary window that is assigned to the highlighted FM(s) will be selected (highlighted)

Note: You may use the Tools/View Only Selected command to see just the ULNs assigned to your selected FM.

AIRLIFT ESTIMATOR

AIRLIFT ESTIMATOR. JFRG II gives you the capability to rapidly estimate the numbers and types of transport aircraft required to airlift a deploying JTF. Standard lift capacities of Air Mobility Command (AMC) aircraft as well as commercial aircraft are included within the Asset Type Table, a JFRG II standard reference table. Estimates are based upon the combination of aircraft lift capacities coupled with the requirements generated by ULNs assigned to the Force Module (FM) selected to compute the lift estimation.

Note: If you have an updated listing of Assest Type, Configuration, Load Sequence, or Aircraft Load Capacity (Personnel or Stons) the system allows you to input thoses changes directly in the Assest Reference Table. This is a Standard Reference Data Table so remember any changes you make to this table, when you open another plan and pull up the Airlift Estimator these values will appear.

Airlift Estimator Process.

1. From the User Menu select Airlift Estimator.

2. The Airlift Estimator opens three windows - Asset Reference [Peace], Selected Assets [FMID] and Airlift Footprint [Not Pre-Assigned]. The Select Assets [FMID] window minimizes after it is opened. The Airlift Estimator (Airlift Footprint window) will open with the lift requirements filled in of either the first FM contained within the plan or the FM with the strategic leg Mode of A for Airlift. The selected FM lift requirements are displayed in the Requirements column of the Airlift Footprint window.

Note: To better view your averall requirements. You should open the Select Assets [FMID] window and tile your windows.

3. To select a FM ID for airlift estimation, select Tools/Select Force Module. A window will open and present a list of all FMs contained within the plan. Click on (highlight) the desired FM and click on OK or press [ENTER]. The displayed FM lift requirements will change to reflect those of the selected FM.

To get the most accurate lift estimation, ensure that the movement data for all of the ULNs (that you want to be included in the lift estimation) contained in the FM have the appropriate mode code on the POE-POD leg.

Notice the FM ID in the title bar of the Selected Assets window has changed to AIR.

4. To set the appropriate Peace/War Rate, choose the Select Rate command from the Tools menu, and then select either Peace or War.

5. The reference tables can be edited to reflect differences in peace time and war time lift capabilities. Generally, the assets in the tables are currently about the same. Wartime rates may be classified and would be entered at a later time in accordance with established security procedures for classified material.

6. Select the appropriate Lift Assets in the Aircraft Reference Table window using the standard record selection procedures. When making your selections you may want to maximize the Asset Reference table or move the Airlift Footprint window to make the selection process easier.

(To select both hold down [CTRL] and click on the selected record(s).)

7. From the Tools menu select the Assign Asset option.

The airlift assets appear in the Selected Assets window of the Airlift Estimator. The Airlift Footprint window will display a message in the top bar showing either (NOT PRE-ASSIGNED) or (PRE-ASSIGNED). The sorties count in the Selected Assets window are zero. When the assets start with the sortie rate as zero the lift estimation is considered not pre-assigned and (Not PRE-ASSIGNED) is displayed at the top of the Airlift Footprint window. If, before or after you compute the airlift requirement, you change the number of Sorties in the Selected Assets window, the top bar of the Airlift Footprint window will display (PRE-ASSIGNED).

8. Select the Compute button from the Airlift Footprint window to calculate Airlift Estimation. The results are displayed in the Airlift Footprint window. If the results of the Airlift Estimation are not satisfactory, you can alter the quantities/mix of airlift assets or return to the Force Module Summary module and change the make up of the selected Force Module.

9. If you find that a particular aircraft type/configuration is not appropriate for airlift computation, you can remove it from the Selected Assets window. Highlight the asset record to be removed and from the Tools Menu select Unassign Assets.

Airlift Estimation Calculations. The Airlift Estimator calculates the number of sorties (by type of aircraft) that are required to move the cargo that is associated with the selected FM. The calculation is based on the load sequence number that is applied to the type of aircraft and the type of cargo to be moved. There are four load sequences numbered 1 through 4 and four cargo designations:

Load Sequence 1 - Cargo designation - Outsize Cargo(exceeds 1090"x117"x105" and is qualified by MILSTAMP aircraft air dimension code (too large for C-130/C141)).

Load Sequence 2 - Cargo designation - Oversize Cargo (exceeds usable dimensions of a 463L pallet (104"x84"x96") or height is established by the cargo envelope of the particular model of aircraft).

Load Sequence 3 - Cargo designation - Bulk Cargo (dimensions less than those of oversize cargo).

Load Sequence 4 - Cargo designation - Personnel.

Airlift Estimator Report. The Airlift Estimator Report is a standard report that will display the results of your Airlift Estimator work. Airlift Estimator Report Procedures:

In the Airlift Estimator, compute the Airlift Estimation for a FM.

1. Select Reports from the Tools menu.

2. Select Standard Reports from the Reports menu option.

3. Select Airlift Estimator from the list of standard reports.

4. A window will open to display available FMs; select the same FM that you computed the Airlift Estimate on in Step 1. Then select OK.

5. The results of the report are displayed on the screen.

6. Select Print from the File menu to print the report or Close View from the File menu to close the report.

SEALIFT ESTIMATOR

Sealift Estimator Process. To better explain the functionality we will use the Training Plan created in the previous lessons. The functionality is similar to that described in the Airlift Estimator. This module is the least developed and will take a great deal of manual input to the reference table to insure accurate results. Updated reference data is planned in future releases of the Joint Data Library (MDL).

1. From the User Menu select Sealift Estimator.

2. The Sealift Estimator opens three windows - Asset Reference [Peace], Selected Assets [FMID] and Sealift Footprint.

3. In the title bar on the Selected Assets window, the bracketed letters represent the FM ID the lift estimator will calculate on. The lift requirements for the FM are listed in the Requirements column of the Sealift Footprint window.

4. The Sealift Footprint window will display the lift requirements of either the first FM contained within the plan or the FM with the strategic leg mode of S for Sealift.

Note: To better view your averall requirements. You should open the Select Assets [FMID] window and tile your windows.

5. To select a FM ID for sealift estimation, choose the Select Force Module command from the Tools menu. A window will open and present a list of all FMs contained within the plan. Click on (highlight) the desired FM and click on OK or hit [ENTER]. The FM lift requirements displayed in the Sealift Footprint window will change to reflect those of the selected FM.

6. Use the Select Rate command from the Tools Menu to select the Peace rate.

7. Select the appropriate Lift Assets (ships) in the Asset Reference window using the standard record selection procedures.

8. With the asset highlighted select Tools/Assign Asset. Notice the Lift Asset you selected appears in the Selected Assets window.

9. Select the Compute button from the Sealift Footprint window to calculate Sealift Estimation. The results are displayed in the Sealift Footprint window. If the results of the Sealift Estimation are not satisfactory, you can alter the mix of selected assets or return to the Force Module Summary module and change the composition of the selected Force Module.

Sealift Estimator Report. The Sealift Estimator Report will display and/or print the results of your work in the Sealift Estimator. Sealift Estimator Report Procedures are:

1. Compute the Sealift Requirements for a FM.

2. Select Reports from the Tools Menu.

3. Select Standard Reports from the Reports Menu option.

4. Select Sealift Estimator from the window that opens and select OK.

5. A window will open to display available FMs, select a FM that you computed the Sealift Estimate on. Then select Ok.

6. The results of the report are displayed on the screen.

7. Select Print from the File Menu to print the report or Close View from the File Menu to close the report.

PLAN EVALUATION

Plan Evaluation Procedures. The step-by-step procedures for plan evaluation are as follows:

1. Select User from the main menu.

2. Select Plan Evaluation (last option); the system automatically executes the evaluation.

3. Once the evaluation has been performed, the results will be displayed in a window with the ULN, the error and the field in which the error occurs.

4. To close the Plan Evaluation results window, select the control box at the top right button followed by the Close option (or double click in the control box).

F50 Edit Checks.

The JOPES Pre-Edit Checks are referred to as JOPS III Module F50 General Errors, or F50 as the short title. The reference lists sixty-three general errors checked by the F50, and the JFRG II Plan Evaluation (along with the automatic validation checks performed by the system) was exercised against a force structure database created to reflect those errors. Of the sixty-three checks, five were not applicable to JFRG II (i.e., non-unit records or assignment of transportation means). The analysis of Plan Evaluation produced forty-one checks visible to the user and seventeen checks transparent to the user. The following two tables list the data presented for each group with the F50 check number and title.

VISIBLE CHECKS			
CHECK#	TITLE	CHECK#	TITLE
02	Duplicate record keys encountered	37	Mode & Source to Destination invalid
03	Service and UTC incompatible	39	Personnel split shipment with cargo
04	Required cargo and pax quantities equal zero	40	Number passengers exceeds authorized strength
06	Subordinate FRN structure invalid - C, P, E	41	Incomplete split shipment - Personnel record w/o Cargo record
07	Non-Air Transportable cargo with air mode	42	Incomplete split shipment - Cargo record w/o Personnel record
08	Bulk POL designated for AMC movement	43	ULN and PIC incompatible
10	ULN and FIC incompatible	44	EAD equals LAD for move to SPOD
18	LAD is less than EAD	45	Split shipment invalid for this subordinate
19	Geolocation for unknown location in AMC move	46	Cargo split shipment with personne
20	POE Geocode equals POD Geocode	47	Split shipment required for this record
22	Intermediate location equals Origin, POE, POD, or Destination	51	Non-CONUS location for MTMC move
23	FIC invalid for non-standard UTC (99BB)	52	Transportation Mode and Source to CONUS SPOE invalid
26	In-place unit with forcerouting data	53	Illogical use of Intermediate location
29	Geolocation not air installation for AMC move	57	FIC invalid for non-standard UTC in TUCHA
30	RDD is less than LAD	58	Service and ULN incompatible
31	RDD not equal to LAD when POD equals	63	LAD is less than RLD

	Destination		
32	Load Configuration / Discharge Constraint not equal to N when POD equals Destination	64	ALD is less than RLD
33	No cargo detail records for FIC of 2, 8, 9	65	LAD is less than ALD
34	Mode & Source to POE invalid	66	EAD is less than RLD
35	Mode & Source to Intermediate location invalid	67	UIC / Unit name for Shortfall record
36	Mode & Source to POD invalid		

Figure 6. Visible Edit Checks

TRANSPARENT CHECKS			
CHECK#	TITLE	CHECK#	TITLE
01	Invalid record - Not edited	49	Destination does not equal Force Definitions recorded Destination
05	Frag record w/o Force Definition record	50	Service Force Definition Record and Service incompatible
11	Number cargo detail records not equal number reported	54	TPFDD personnel not equal TUCHA personnel (FIC 0 or 2)
12	Number movement records not equal number reported	55	Number Cargo Category details not equal number reported
13	Associated TPFDD record does not exist	56	Associated cargo detail record does not exist
14	Cargo categories and units of measure incompatible	60	TPFDD cargo total not equal TUCHA (FIC 0 or 1)
21	Arrival date is less than departure date	61	TPFDD passengers not equal TUCHA passengers (FIC 0 or 2)
38	Mode & Source to arrival invalid	62	TPFDD cargo not equal sum of SRF (FIC 2, 8, or 9)

48	RDD does not equal Force Definitions recorded RDD		

Figure 7. Transparent Edit Checks

Post Plan Evaluation Activities. After you have run Plan Evaluation, correct the actual errors, if any, and run Plan Evaluation again. You should now see only those errors that the system can't logically accept even though the data is correct. You should print a copy of the Plan Evaluation and make notes justifying why what appears to the system as an error, really is not. This will save time, effort and frustration when higher headquarters runs the edit check and observes the same errors - which you can explain.

REPORTS & QUERY PROCEDURES

STANDARD REPORTS. JFRG II contains 12 standard reports:

Air Lift Estimator
Daily Flow Requirement
Equipment FM/Plan Summary
F-11D
F-11E Short Ton (STON)
F-11E Square Foot (SQFT)
F-11W
Force Module Lift Requirements Summary
Force Module Roll Up
Personnel FM/Plan Summary
Sealift Estimator
ULN Movement Summary

Airlift Estimator Report. A Standard Report exists to print out the results of your work in the Airlift Estimator. Before generating the report, you can use the windows that comprise the estimator to get an idea of what will be included. The calculations performed within the Airlift Estimator Workbench are summarized in the Airlift Footprint window. For the current FM, this window shows the total lift required, the total lift assigned, and the shortfalls. The Aircraft Selected window lists the types of aircraft assigned to the current FM. Airlift Estimator Report Procedures:

1. Compute the Airlift Estimation for a FM.

2. Select Reports from the Tools menu.

3. Select Standard Reports from the Reports menu option.

4. Select Airlift Estimator from window that opens and select OK.

5. A window will open to display available FMs; select a FM you conputed airlift estimation on.

6. The results of the report are displayed on the screen.

7. Select Print from the File menu to print the report or Close View from the File menu to close the report.

Daily Flow Requirements. Allows you to select a FM to view the overall throughput of a force. It sorts the requirement by LAD and ULN with a subtotal by service. The Daily Flow Requirements report allows the user to view forces by service and project code. The strategic deployment window is also displayed. Analysis can be done to satisfy throughput capability if problems occur. Daily Flow Requirements Procedures:

1. Select Reports from the Tools menu.

2. Select Standard Reports from the Reports menu option.

3. Select Daily Flow Requirements from window that opens and select OK.

4. A window will open to display available FMs; select a FM you conputed airlift estimation on.

5. The results of the report are displayed on the screen.

6. Select Print from the File menu to print the report or Close View from the File menu to close the report.

Equipment FM/Plan Summary. A listing of all equipment by Items Ids is displayed. The capability to view by FM what individual items the force is deploying with is at your disposal. A comparison of FM items and overall plan items can be made by viewing the difference between FM Count items and Plan Item Count (last column). Equipment FM/Plan Summary Procedure:

1. Select Reports from the Tools menu.

2. Select Standard Reports from the Reports menu option.

3. Select Equipment FM/Plan Summary from window that opens and select OK.

4. A window will open to display available FMs; select a FM you computed airlift estimation on.

5. The results of the report are displayed on the screen.

6. Select Print from the File menu to print the report or Close View from the File menu to close the report.

F-11D. JOPES Force List Movement Requirements Working Paper. The JFRG II F11D is formatted in parallel with the JOPES version. This report provides information on ULN movements. It will print the details available under the ULN Summary screen. The F11D provides an overview of a plan (or Force Module) to include ULN structure, PAX and Cargo Overview and POD to Destination Routing and Phasing. F-11D Procedures:

1. Select the Reports command from the Tools menu.

2. Select the Standard Reports command from the Reports menu

3. The Select a Report window appears on your screen.

4. Highlight F-11D and press the OK button.

5. Using standard selection methods, select the desired Force Module to be reported.

6. Select the Print command from the File menu.

F-11E Short Ton. JOPES TPFDD Transportation Requirements Report (in Short Tons). As with the F11D, this report parallels its JOPES counterpart. It provides information on the exact locations of ports of embarkation and debarkation as well as intermediate stops. It also gives a summary of cargo by Bulk, Oversized and Outsized cargo (in Short Tons). F-11E Short Ton Procedures:

1. Select the Reports command from the Tools menu.

2. Select the Standard Reports command from the Reports menu.

3. The Select a Report window appears on your screen.

4. Highlight F-11E Short Ton and press the OK button.

5. Using standard selection methods, select the desired Force Module to be reported.

6. Select the Print command from the File menu.

F-11E SQ FT. JOPES TPFDD Transportation Requirements Report (in Square Feet). This report is the same as the F11E-STON except that the summary of the cargo is by Vehicle, NSDAB and OTHER Square Feet. F-11E Square Feet Procedures:

1. Select the Reports command from the Tools menu.
2. Select the Standard Reports command from the Reports menu.
3. The Select a Report window appears on your screen.
4. Highlight F-11E Sq. Ft. and press the OK button.
5. Using standard selection methods, select the desired Force Module to be reported.
6. Select the Print command from the File menu.

F-11W. JOPES Force Cargo Detail Report. This report provides details about the size and amount of cargo in each ULN, along with movement details. It displays Level 1 PAX totals and Level 4 Cargo Detail. F-11W Procedures:

1. Select the Reports command from the Tools Menu.
2. Select the Standard Reports command from the Reports menu.
3. The Select a Report window appears on your screen.
4. Highlight F-11W FULL and press the OK button.
5. Using standard selection methods, select the desired Force Module to be reported.
6. Select the Print command from the File menu.

Note: Cargo Category Codes. The Cargo Category Codes (CCC) option under details level – level 4 details allows you to see each ULN in the active plan that contains cargo. The ULN is repeated in direct correspondence to the number of CCCs in the ULN. For example, a ULN with CCCs J3D, J3A and R2D is displayed three times, once for each CCC. ULN totals are grouped by CCC. CCC Summary level-Total number of STONS and MTONS of bulk, bulk POL (CBBLS), and Heavy lift codes are identified by the ULN CCC. The summary

totals are shown for each CCC within the ULN and a ULN total is provided. Procedures to View Cargo Category Codes are:

a. Select the Detail Levels option from the User menu.

b. Select the Level 3 option. The Cargo Category Code data displays.

Force Module Lift Requirements Summary. A Level 1 roll-up of Supply Classes 2, 4, 7, and 8 by sub-cargo is displayed with totals for MTON, STON, Square, and CBBLS. Force Module Lift Requirements Summary Procedures:

1. Select the Reports command from the Tools Menu.
2. Select the Standard Reports command from the Reports menu.
3. The Select a Report window appears on your screen.
4. Highlight Force Module Lift Requirements Summary and press the OK button.
5. Using standard selection methods, select the desired Force Module to be reported.
6. Select the Print command from the File menu.

Force Module Roll Up. FM Roll Up is a Level 2 summary, aggregated by FM. It is broken out by BULK, OVER, OUT, and NAT requirements. Force Module Roll Up Procedure:

1. Select the Reports command from the Tools Menu.
2. Select the Standard Reports command from the Reports menu.
3. The Select a Report window appears on your screen.
4. Highlight Force Module Roll Up and press the OK button.
5. Using standard selection methods, select the desired Force Module to be reported.

6. Select the Print command from the File menu.

Personnel FM/Plan Summary. A listing of all TO billets inside the FM is displayed. The capability to view by TO billet designators of all personnel in the plan. Provides Commanders a quick reference guide of critical billet designators to support his mission.

1. Select the Reports command from the Tools Menu.

2. Select the Standard Reports command from the Reports menu.

3. The Select a Report window appears on your screen.

4. Highlight Personnel FM/Plan Summary and press the OK button.

5. Using standard selection methods, select the desired Force Module to be reported.

6. Select the Print command from the File menu.

Sealift Estimator Report. A Standard Report exists to print the results of your work in the Sealift Estimator. Before generating the report, you can use the windows that comprise the estimator to get an idea of what will be included. The calculations performed within the Sealift Estimator Workbench are summarized in the Sealift Footprint window. For the current FM, this window shows the total lift required, the total lift assigned and the lift shortfalls. The Selected Assets window lists the types of ships assigned. Sealift Estimator Report Procedures:

1. Compute the Sealift Requirements for a FM.

2. Select Reports from the Tools menu.

3. Select Standard Reports from the Reports menu option.

4. Select Sealift Estimator from window that opens and select OK.

5. The results of the report are displayed on the screen.

6. Select Print from the File menu to print the report or Close View from the File menu to close the report.

ULN Movement Summary. A listing by FM of ULNs Pax and STONs movement dates, POD-DEST geoloc's and description. Provides a quick analysis of N- and C-Days for a logical sequential flow of the force. ULN Movement Summary Procedure:

1. Select the Reports command from the Tools Menu.

2. Select the Standard Reports command from the Reports menu.

3. The Select a Report window appears on your screen.

4. Highlight ULN Movement Summary and press the OK button.

5. Using standard selection methods, select the desired Force Module to be reported.

6. Select the Print command from the File menu.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY REPORTS. There are two Executive Summary reports, the Mode Summary Executive Report and the Sustainment Summary Executive Report.

Mode Summary Executive Report
Sustainment Summary Executive Report

Mode Summary Executive Report. The mode summary report displays the movement of PAX and cargo (STONS) per FM by one of three movement legs. You are able to determine, by FM, totals for each leg how many PAX and STONS are being transported by air, sea and other. The report displays numeric totals by air, sea and other. It also displays a coded pie chart for both PAX and cargo. Ensure that the Mode fields for each leg have been accurately filled in for all the ULNs in the FM for which you want to run the report. Mode Summary Executive Report Procedures:

1. Select the Reports command from the Tools menu.

2. Select Executive... from the Reports menu.

3. The Select Report Type window appears on your screen.

4. Highlight Mode Summary and press the OK button.

5. Using standard selection methods, select the desired FM to be reported.

6. Select either: **ORIGIN to POE** - Origin to Port of Embarkation; **POE to POD** - Port of Embarkation to Port of Debarkation; or **POD to DEST** - Port of Debarkation to Destination, and press the OK button. The default is POE-POD.

7. The report appears on the screen.

8. Select the Print command from the File menu.

Sustainment Summary Executive Report (STILL BEING DEVELOPED). The Sustainment Summary Executive Report displays a percentage of each class of supply in the form of a bar chart. Each class of supply's percentage is calculated in three different ways: STONS, Sq ft, CBBLS (barrels of POL, 1 barrel = 44 gallons). For example, Class 7 = 40% STONS, 33% sq ft, 0% CBBLS; Class 3 = 18% STONS, 7% sq ft, 85% CBBLS. In addition to the chart, the classes, weight and dimensions are listed by their numeric totals. The classes of supply are not broken down into subclasses. Sustainment Summary Executive Report Procedures:

1. Select the Reports command from the Tools menu.

2. Select Executive.. from the Reports menu.

3. The Select Report Type window appears on your screen.

4. Highlight Sustainment Summary and press the OK button.

5. Using standard selection methods, select the desired FM to be reported.

6. Select the Print command from the File menu.

QUERY AND AD HOC REPORTS. While JFRG II comes with many effective standard reports, the system has the capability to accept user-defined questions, place the answers in a user-defined report format and either display on screen or

print the results. This function is called a "query." Version 1.3.1.3 has two query modules. One is located under the menu selection of TOOLS/REPORTS/AD HOC, the other is found under TOOLS/QUERY/CREATE.